The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. 1 NO 107. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
7th ,,	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
14th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
4th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru.	T. Ohkuma	5909	....	10th July
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA ..	1205	Thu. 10th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri., 11th July,	*6 a.m.	Dir ct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413 Thursday	10th July.
†LINDULA ..	3358 ..	24th ..
*PENTAKOTA..	3413 ..	7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3365 ..	21st ..

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

5th July, 1913.

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Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

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FORT, BOMBAY.

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FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. Particulars to:—

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Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents, Hummum St., Fort

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

166

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 82,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

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GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

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(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

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27, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE

Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20
Half-Yearly .....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly.....Rs. 30
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 15
Quarterly.....Rs. 9

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

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FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.

Office: — **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.**

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 277

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

ESTABLISHED 1885. ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT, FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SPECIAL POLICIES AND LOW QUOTATIONS FOR:—

Fire
Accident and Sickness
Motor Car
Motor Cycle
Burglary
Fidelity Guarantee
Cycle
Plate Glass

INSURANCES.

INDIAN BRANCH—12-14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
(Next to Eastern Bank)
POST BOX No. 112.

MANAGER FOR INDIA.—**G. M. ROSE.**

YOU HAVE USED THE REST NOW USE THE BEST.

There are several good tyres on the market, but

PALMER TYRES

ARE BETTER;

THE STRONGEST TYRE IN THE WORLD.

They cost a little bit more in the beginning than any other canvass-lined tyres because they are better made on the Palmer process of manufacturing which makes a tyre to give complete satisfaction.

Price:—Standard cover Rs. 8-8-0 each.
Tube ,, 4-0-0 ,,

REMEMBER THAT PALMERS ARE THE ONLY TYRES WHICH GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

From all dealers or from

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.

Church Gate St., BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

S. S. BOMBAY MARU having arrived on the 4th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom, who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to vote at the Municipal Ward Elections, are invited to send their names with the following particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office not later than the 31st July, 1913, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.

(1) The year of graduation and the University to which the graduate belongs.

(2) Present age.

(3) The street number of the house (with street name) occupied by the graduate. It should be stated whether the graduate has resided at this address uninterruptedly since 1st April 1913, or if occasionally, during what periods since 1st April, 1913.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th, July, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Javaibai, widow of Deokaren Hansraj, late of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu inhabitant .....Deceased.

Hookmichand Deokaran of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu inhabitant a Grain-merchant the son of the abovenamed deceased residing at Vithal Vadi without the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal:

P. B. MALBARI,
The 30th day of June, 1913.

Messrs. JEHANJIR MEHTA & SOMJEE.
0262 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

APPLES—PEARS—9lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply Captain BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 0257

FOR LEASE 99 YEARS, small VACANT PLOTS suitable for buildings on Mr. Tata's Khar Road Estate, Bandra. For conditions and particulars apply to THE LAND MANAGER, Tata Sons & Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED an IMPOSITOR, one who thoroughly understands the making-up of newspaper pages. Good salary to a competent man. Previous experience in newspaper office is essential. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

...purchase old type, ... Also quota... ...gony. Send ..."Bombay

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Airy and Spacious RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS and OFFICE ROOMS at the Kathoke Building, Beef Lane, Parsi Bazar Street. Suitable for Europeans and Eurasians. Apply to THE RECEIVER High Court, Bombay.
9255

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 6th day of July.
BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Furniture, full size Billiard Table, by John Roberts, Grand Cottage Piano, by Rose and Co., Pianola, real Persian Carpets, Columbia Graphophone, Milch Cow with Calf, large Fowl House, flower baskets on iron stands, etc.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 6th day of July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Worli Post Office, in the Bungalow of Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy on Worli Hill, valuable and neat new designed drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, English cabinets, silk tapestry, lined Chesterfield sofas, card table, jardineers, revolving and glass door book cases, fret work screens, real Persian carpets, bentwood dining-room arm chairs, dining table, dumbwaiter, sideboard, rich glassware, platedware and crockeryware, mirror double door almyrah, single and double bedsteads, washhand table, dressing table, cheval glass, hanging lamps, table ornaments, pictures, blackwood carved overmantle and teapoys, Columbia graphophone with selected records, sweet-toned ebonized iron-framed grand cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., nearly new pianola by Orchestrelle and Co., of London with selected rolls, full size slate billiard table by John Roberts, complete, with accessories. Singapore cane furniture, Milch cow with calf, large fowl house, made to order, nearly new China matting of the whole bungalow, cooking utensils, flower baskets on iron stands, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. CHARLES D. BOYES.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P.S.—The above furniture is used only for two months.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th July, 1913. 257

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Girgaum, at the foot of the Kennedy Bridge.

On MONDAY, the 11th August next at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Jayanant Dinanath Malgaoker, and Vasantrao Sakharam Raunt, the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. Babaji Gopal, the following properties:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, situate at the foot of the Kennedy Bridge, near the Cattle Pound, Girgaum, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 849 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 707, New No. 3228, Old Survey No. 607, and New Survey No. 7763, and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 233, and Street No. 4, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of a Guzrati Hindu, on or towards the south by the property of Damodar Dadoba Mantri, on or towards the east by the property of Jamnabai widow, and on or towards the west by leasehold land hereunder secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate at the foot of the Kennedy Bridge, near the Cattle Pound, Girgaum, in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 647 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under New No. 16879 and New Survey No. AB—7964 and bounded on or towards the north by the property of an Irani Parsi, on or towards the south by the property of Damodar Dadoba Mantri, on or towards the east by the property herein above firstly described, and on or towards the west by the line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 5th July, 1913. 256

SAVING TOILET TIME.

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NOVELIST'S LIBEL ACTION.

A STORY THAT HE DID NOT WRITE.

"ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED" TO PAY DAMAGES.

Mr. Pett Ridge, the well-known novelist, was plaintiff in a curious libel action heard on June 9th before Mr. Justice Darling in the King's Bench Division. The action was against the English Illustrated Magazine Company for publishing a story, "The Man Who Had a Conscience," which they represented as having been written by plaintiff, whereas it was by a grocer's assistant.

The defendants urged that the story was published in the honest belief that it was the work of the plaintiff, and they denied that plaintiff had suffered any damage.

Mr. Dickens, K.C., for the plaintiff, said Mr. Pett Ridge had been writing for the last 20 years with great success, and had a style of his own. The story attributed to him ran to 18 columns, and the defendants paid two guineas for it. If Mr. Pett Ridge had written it he would have got at least 20 guineas.

The story was not only signed "W. Pett Ridge," but it aped his style, and, therefore, the public might be led to think that the real Pett Ridge was deteriorating. Correspondence followed on the subject, and a disclaimer appeared in the "Daily Chronicle."

"The writer of the story," counsel continued, "is a grocer's assistant at Bournemouth, and his name is Gubbins." (Laughter.)

His Lordship: Anyhow, he is inscribed on the roll of fame now. (Laughter.)

Correspondence was read from Gubbins, in which he expressed regret for the annoyance that had been caused.

His Lordship: Was there not someone who wrote under the name of "Boz" and who really was not "Boz"?

Counsel added that although the defendants knew that Mr. Pett Ridge had not written the story, they refused to make an announcement to that effect, with the result that he brought the action.

PLAINTIFF IN THE BOX.

The plaintiff then gave evidence and said "W. Pett Ridge" was his baptismal name.

Counsel: Did you read this story?

Witness: Yes, with great trouble. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Darling: I see the story is called "The Man Who Had a Conscience." Is that fiction? Surely there is no such person?

Mr. Pett Ridge said the story bore some resemblance to his work. Had he picked up a pen in a moment of madness, he might have written something like that. (Laughter.)

Would you write eighteen columns for two guineas?—I would not; I would rather go back to the City. (Laughter.)

"Would you gamble and lose?" asked Mr. Justice Darling.

"Oh, no," was the reply; "I would go to the respectable position I once held."

His lordship: I thought that people only went to the City for that purpose. Are your early works different to your later works?

"Well, it is difficult to say. They are both excellent. But if I found one of my early stories unpublished, I might probably burn it.

In reply to counsel, plaintiff said, "You can rely on me not selling anything now for two guineas." He added that when he complained about the story he would have liked to have got £5 out of the editor at the time towards the Babies' Home in which he was interested at Hoxton.

Mr. Justice Darling: Have you found out how old Mr. Gubbins is?

Plaintiff: No, I should be awfully sorry if anything happened to him in regard to proceedings. I would rather take a half-day trip to Bournemouth, and give him a few tips regarding his future life.

His Lordship: Now, do you seriously mean this has done you any harm?—Yes, I do.

"SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN."

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome was next called. He said he started "The Idler" and "To-day." Both had died since he left them. (Laughter.) If he were an editor he would not be likely to offer the same prices to Pett Ridge after he had read the story complained of. He would have thought he had deteriorated, and was suffering from softening of the brain.

Mr. Barry Pain, the novelist, described the story as a contemptible piece of work. A reader of the magazine might have said that Mr. Pett Ridge had gone all to pieces.

For the defence, Mr. England, the secretary of the magazine company, said he read the story when it was sent in, and he returned it to the Bournemouth writer, who gave his name as Mr. Pett Ridge, saying that the magazine could not afford to pay more than two guineas for it. The manuscript was returned with a note on the back accepting the offer. He had no idea that the story was not written by plaintiff.

In cross-examination, witness said he had received offers from authors at 10s. 6d. per 1,000 words.

Mr. James Oscar Parker, the editor of the magazine, said at the time he thought it might have been some of Mr. Pett Ridge's earlier work which he wanted to get rid of.

The jury, after an absence of about 20 minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at £150.

EVIL SPECTRE OF WARFARE.

OPPOSING VIEWS AT PEACE CONGRESS.

Societies and unions numbering about 100 are represented at the ninth National Peace Congress, which was opened at the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, on Tuesday, June 10. Mr. Joshua Rowntree, the president, opened the congress, which, he said, stood for the replacement of the cruel arbitrament of war by the establishment of justice and peace. They might very well make one of the foundation-stones of their present congress the great saying uttered by King George three days prior to this, when he warned the representatives from Eastern Europe that any further war would be a "crime against humanity."

Those words should be long remembered.

In a message to the congress Mr. Andrew Carnegie wrote: "As long as men can be found willing to enter the profession of man-killing we remain barbaric. This day is certain to pass for war is undoubtedly the foulest fiend ever vomited from the mouth of hell. In our mission to abolish this enormity there can be no such word as fail."

Mr. Rowntree expressed high appreciation of the efforts of Sir Edward Grey to secure European peace. Sir Edward, he said, is entitled to the grateful honour of all Europe for his persistent and consistent efforts to bring the blessings of peace to the burnt villages and the ravaged plains of Thrace and Macedonia. He had not spared himself in his long and arduous effort. Sir Edward had declared that the real strength of Turkey would depend upon the establishment of justice and sound finance.

Could there be any more striking judgment on a people who had ruled by the sword and who had perished as a European Power by the sword? Might not all the Powers take this deliverance as a very far-reaching appeal to them? It was time, indeed, that a new page should be turned over in the history of Armenia, in the condition of the people of many parts of Syria and Asia.

ADVANCEMENT BY SUFFERING.

It may be long, he said, before the evil spectre of war follows in its turn the spectre of slavery into the past. "We may have to suffer before it is cast out," he said, "but let us hope and remember that all advancement has come by suffering in one form or another. (Cheers.)

The first subject on the agenda was the relation of education to international peace.

Canon Masterman described education as the main factor in the establishment of international peace.

Professor F. E. Weiss, of Manchester University, described the surest way to peace as a careful foreign policy and the cultivation of international friendships.

Miss Helen Wodehouse spoke of the glamour and picturesqueness of war to the child-mind. The history of the school books was largely militant and military, but could history not be so taught as to give the non-militant its fair chance? War must not have all the picturesqueness to itself.

Canon Masterman, in opening the discussion on the speeches, ridiculed the idea of the inevitability of war. If only wisdom and right feeling were displayed at the proper moment wars could be avoided. What was the good of trying to understand the recent Balkan wars, unless one went back some 30 or 40 years in history, when the seeds of the trouble were first sown?

The fighting instinct was natural in man, and they made a mistake if they tried to eradicate it, but they would do a great deal to commend their principles to the young if they could direct the fighting instinct to its natural outlet. It was useless and wrong to stifle it.

Dr. G. H. R. Dabbs, who has just died, was the medical attendant on Tennyson during his last illness. A few hours before the end, the poet turned to the doctor and said "Death?" The doctor merely bowed his head. "That's well," said Tennyson. Dr. Dabbs has left on record a picture of the concluding scene. "Nothing," he writes, "could have been more striking. On the bed lay a figure of breathing marble, flooded and bathed in the light of the full-moon streaming through the oriel window; his hand clasping the Shakespeare which he had asked for but recently, and which he had kept by him to the end; the moonlight, the majestic figure as he lay there, 'drawing thicker breath,' irresistibly brought to our minds his own 'Passing of Arthour.'

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TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

NEW BOMBAY SCHEME SANCTIONED.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION TO BE ORGANISED.

A press note has been issued giving full details of the scheme for the conversion of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, into a Central Technological Institute for the Bombay Presidency, the removal of the Institute to a new site and the appointment of a Committee of Direction for Technical education.

By Government Resolution No. 2687, dated the 19th October, 1912, a Committee consisting of the undermentioned officers and non-officials was appointed to consider and report on the proposals contained in the scheme submitted by the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the systematic organization of technical education in the Bombay Presidency:—Mr. F. L. Sprott, Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., the Principal of the College of Engineering, Poona, and the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

THE MAIN PROPOSALS.

The proposals of the Board were briefly

(i) that a Central Technological Institute for the Presidency should be established which, as embodying the highest development of technical instruction, would be a model for all the lesser technical institutions in the Bombay Presidency. As a corollary to this proposal it was suggested that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute should be recognized in that position;

(ii) that the Institute should be granted certain powers of control over the lesser technical institutions of the Presidency, such powers to be delegated to a special committee whose composition was specified, the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute retaining its existing powers in respect of its own institution;

(iii) that the courses of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute should be extended so as to enable it to discharge efficiently the obligations entailed upon it by its elevation to the position of Central Technological Institute for the Presidency.

(iv) The Institute to be moved from its present cramped site to a new site which could give ample room for expansion.

2. With regard to proposal (ii) the attention of the Committee was specially invited to the following points in respect of which, in the opinion of Government, the scheme appeared to be open to criticism, *viz.*—

(*a*) the inadequate representation of Government on the Board of the Institute as at present constituted;

(*b*) the detrimental effect which might be exercised on the teaching at the Institute by the imposition on the staff of the onerous duty of inspecting technical and industrial schools of the mofussil;

(*c*) the possibility that the inspection of these institutions as conducted by this agency might fail to be as systematic and generally efficient as was desirable.

3. With reference to the proposal for the removal of the Institute to a more spacious site, the Committee were asked to obtain more accurate information.

4. The Committee have now submitted their report, and the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to whom it was referred for opinion, have unanimously expressed concurrence in the several conclusions arrived at therein.

A CENTRAL INSTITUTE.

5. With regard to the first proposal the Committee, after describing the faults of the existing system of technical education as represented by the several independent technical schools of the mofussil, proceed to state their conclusion that, in order to render technical education both practical and popular and to rehabilitate it in the esteem of the employers of labour, it is essential to establish a scheme whereby the methods and standards of the minor technical institutions of the Presidency will be systematized and co-ordinated and they themselves brought under the guidance and control of a central authority. They accordingly express concurrence in the proposal that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute should be constituted a Central Institute of Technology for the Bombay Presidency, round which the lesser institutions should be grouped, their courses being so arranged—due regard being had to local circumstances and resources—as to admit of their students proceeding by natural transitoin to the Central Institute in order to continue their studies in the higher courses there available. The Governor in Council accepts these views and is pleased to direct that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute be recognized as the Central Technological Institute for the Bombay Presidency.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION.

6. As regards the question of the control of the lesser technical schools, the Committee have given consideration to alternative schemes. The former of these contemplated the appointment of an expert Inspector of Technical Education who would act in subordination to the Director of Public Instruction. The objection to which this proposal is open is that it fails to relieve the Director of Public Instruction of the ultimate responsibility for the control of technical education, a responsibility which his increasingly heavy duties in connexion with education proper and his lack of experience of this technical branch render it practically impossible that he should efficiently discharge. In actual practice the immediate responsibility for the control of the whole system of technical education in the Presidency would tend more and more to devolve on the Inspector, and having regard to the wide scope and varied character of the system it is open to question whether this could be regarded as a satisfactory development. In view of these considerations the Committee have pronounced themselves in favour of the second alternative, namely, the constitution of a special body for the direction of technical education which, while distinct from the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, would, by the character of its composition, be in close touch with that body and in a position to benefit by its special knowledge and experience and to secure the advice and assistance of the staff of the institution which it controls. This authority, it is recommended, should be designated the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, and should be composed as follows:—the Director of Public Instruction; Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; and two members of the Board elected by that body and nominated by Government the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; the Principal of the Poona College of Engineering.

The functions of the Committee will be:—To regulate the courses and standards of instruction at the several schools and classes under its control with due regard to the individual circumstances of each institution; to arrange for the periodical inspection and examination of such schools and classes as regards their staff, accommodation, equipment, courses and methods of work and the actual work done; to recommend to Government grants-in-aid to such schools and classes; to arrange for the translation into the vernacular of text-books on technical subjects; to determine the conditions under which new schools and classes shall be established by the aid of Government. Further, to make the representation adequate, the Committee recommend the addition of two Government members, thereby raising the total strength of the Board from 16 to 18. This recommendation is accepted.

WHOLE-TIME INSPECTORS.

11. As regards the inspection of technical schools, a majority of the Committee is in favour of the appointment of whole-time inspectors instead of employing the staff of the Institute for inspection purposes. The cost of inspection is estimated at Rs. 10,000 per annum if the staff of the Institute is utilized for the purpose, and at Rs. 38,100 (maximum) if three whole-time inspectors are employed. The Committee consider that it will be necessary to employ in the first instance at least two whole-time inspectors who should be engaged as temporary staff.

12. The Governor in Council concurs in the opinion of the majority as to the superior advantages of employing whole-time inspectors, and the Committee of Direction should be requested to submit proposals on the subject at an early date and in the meanwhile to make the best arrangements possible for inspection. The Committee should also report for the sanction of Government the scale of fees and allowances to be paid to the inspectors.

13. For the examination of students of technical schools, the Committee of Direction will appoint a board of examiners, and on the results of the examinations certificates will be granted.

14. In order to encourage the translation of text-books on technical subjects, it is proposed to give grants to authors, and for this an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 per annum for the first two years and thereafter of Rs. 2,000 is required. The Committee of Direction should be informed that the grants will be sanctioned on their recommendation.

EXTENSION OF THE COURSES.

16. With regard to the third proposal, the Committee explain, however, that theproposals for the extension of the courses at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute are confined to the practical aspect of the subjects to be dealt with, and that the instruction to be given in those subjects will not be of the same character as the high theoretical training which the University courses of the Engineering College at Poona provide for. In order to emphasize the distinction the Committee consider that the definition of the proposed courses should be modified as follows:—

(1) A more complete course of mechanical engineering, including gas engine and producers and demonstration of the behaviour of metals and materials under stress.

(2) Advanced textile manufacture including weaving, design, dyeing, sizing, bleaching, finishing, calico-printing, thead and hosiery manufacture.

(3) A fuller course of practical electrical engineering, including telegraph and telephony and electrical transmission of power.

(4) Industrial chemistry, including the manufacture of oils and fats, paints and varnishes, soaps and candles, etc.

(5) Sanitary engineering and plumbing.

A NEW SITE.

20. The last question, which concerns the removal of the Institute to a new site, is dealt with in paragraphs 13 to 17 of the Committee's report. The Committee express complete concurrence in the view that the present position of the Institute is unsuitable and that, even as things are, it must be moved to another and more extensive site. The net amount that will be realized from the sale of the present premises is expected to be about Rs. 10 lakhs. The new site proposed is situated in scheme VI of the City Improvement Trust, about half a mile distant from the Matunga station on the G. I. P. Railway, and will be within easy reach of the mills and other industrial centres of Bombay. The area of the site is 83,066 square yards, and, although this is somewhat more than the 60,000 square yards which the Committee consider to be the minimum area required, it is recommended that, if possible, the whole block should be acquired with a view to future expansion. The new site will cost about 34 lakhs, and the new buildings (including those required for the extended course) are estimated to cost about 7½ lakhs. Adding the expenditure on additional equipment, etc. (Rs. 1,52,000), the total cost of removal is estimated at Rs. 12,53,500. The Government in Council is in complete accord with the Committee and the Board in their view of the necessity of removal from the existing site and concurs in considering the proposed site to be the most suitable. He therefore approves generally the scheme of removal recommended by the Committee subject to the submission to Government of the final plans and estimates of the future buildings for approval.

THE KING REVIEWS THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

Block by "The Bombay Chronicle." **Indian Princes at the Ceremony.** *Photo by Central News.*

TERRA NOVA ARRIVES.

Block by "The Bombay Chronicle." *Photo by Central News.*

Capt. Scott's ship, the Terra Nova, reached Cardiff in June 14 after her three years absence in the Antarctic, and was greeted with a chorus of deafening hoots from the sirens of the vessels in port.

Although it was only about 8 a. m. when she arrived, thousands of spectators were assembled by the time she dropped anchor in the roads. Lady Scott and her little son, Peter, appeared on the pierhead, and a deep silence fell on the multitude as they boarded a tug and went out to the ship.

Photo:—Commander Evans snapped on board.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 4th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Sirsa records 0·28" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Multan and Sirsa and either normal or in defect elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect at Sirsa and Multan. Maximum temperature is below normal at Lahore and minimum temperature is lower than usual at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Agra records 0·40" of rain, skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar reports 0·30" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The average amount of moisture is present in the air Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light local rain has fallen: Jubbulpore has had 0·11" and Nagpur and Raipur 0·26" each. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Bombay has had 0·47", Mormugao 2·73" and Karwar 0·14". skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the northern half of the division; Ahmednagar has had 0·19" and Nizamabad 0·57." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in Mysore, and local in Hyderabad, the Madras and the north Bombay Deccan and on the south Madras Coast. Isolated showers have fallen in the Punjab, the west United provinces and Kathiawar. There has thus been a decrease in the rainfall in the Deccan. The improvement in the conditions on the west Coast is maintained.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the southern half of the Deccan Hyderabad, Mysore and the eastern half of the Central Provinces. Some showers are possible in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

P & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. Delta, which left Aden at midnight of the 29th June, experienced till Longitude 51½° E light to gentle esterly to southerly wind; till Longitude 62½° E, south-south-westerly wind, high sea and swell; till Longitude 66° E fresh south-westerly wind, high sea and swell; till Longitude 70° E, moderate west-south-westerly wind and till arrival this morning light to gentle west-north-westerly or northerly wind. Skies were cloudy from Longitude 57° E. Conditions are nearly normal except near Bombay, where winds are lighter and variable.

Errafum.—In the summary for yesterday under "General Remarks," paragraph 2, for "the north Bombay," read "the north Bombay Deccan."

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 4th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Last 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Jan: to date.	Variation. 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd) ..	89·8	75·0	82	..	..	0·00
Jask ..	95·3	83·3	75	..	..	−0·05
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd) ..	89·8	83·1	81	..	..	−0·15
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	101·3	75·5	73	..	2·99	+2·19
Kawalpindi ..	101·4	74·6	59	..	4·34	+1·79
Lahore ..	96·4	79·7	53	..	2·18	−0·14
Sirsa ..	96·8	72·5	50	0·29	5·16	+6·20
Ambala ..	98·5	74·9	74	..	10·62	+5·56
Delhi ..	98·0	74·5	71	..	6·32	+2·09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	101·0	78·3	62	0·49	2·77	−0·81
Mainpuri ..	99·3	78·0	66	..	4·10	−2·83
Jhansi ..	99·0	80·5	58	..	0·97	−2·63
Cawnpore ..	95·1	79·0	67	..	5·95	+1·75
Allahabad ..	99·1	80·5	61	..	4·91	−1·43
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	110·6	84·3	66	..	0·82	+0·54
Karachi ..	91·0	82·0	82	..	0·06	−1·02
Ajmer ..	96·6	78·2	70	..	5·69	+2·61
Jaipur ..	95·2	76·1	54	..	7·04	+4·02
Kotah ..	97·6	79·6	59	..	3·21	−0·44
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	95·1	80·0	61	..	3·50	+1·40
Dwarka ..	89·8	82·2	73	..	1·95	−1·01
Veraval ..	86·1	80·8	83	0·01	17·51	+13·30
Rajkot ..	95·6	72·2	71	..	9·48	+4·15
BOMBAY & R. PARS. ..	91·5	76·9	82	0·30	22·95	+18·56
Surat ..	89·4	79·2	89	..	20·33	+18·29
Ahmedabad ..	94·6	75·1	84	..	11·87	+6·19
Deesa ..	95·3	74·4	77	..	7·29	+4·31
Neemuch ..	86·0	73·7	89	..	5·98	+0·81
Indore ..	88·4	73·1	78	..	8·24	+1·38
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	92·3	75·3	75	0·11	10·10	+0·24
Saugor ..	89·3	73·6	88	0·05	9·83	+1·30
Hoshangabad ..	93·7	76·4	75	..	5·37	−2·03
Khandwa ..	93·5	76·1	71	..	8·63	+2·41
Akola ..	93·7	78·0	62	..	7·02	+1·06
Amraoti ..	94·8	76·3	76	0·06	12·49	+4·87
Nagpur ..	90·1	74·8	73	0·26	12·79	+2·48
Chanda ..	91·5	77·8	72	..	9·95	+1·31
Raipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	87·3	79·2	82	0·47	26·83	+4·77
Malegaon ..	86·3	79·4	85	0·02	25·09	−8·22
Mormugao ..	86·6	75·7	89	2·73	31·53	+0·63
Karwar ..	84·7	75·0	89	0·14	31·21	−12·95
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	93·9	72·1	72	..	5·29	+0·14
Ahmednagar ..	89·6	70·0	70	0·19	10·46	+5·02
Poona ..	85·0	70·8	81	..	15·15	+9·91
Sholapur ..	86·4	74·3	76	..	5·21	−0·17
Bijapur ..	88·9	72·6	83	..	6·44	+2·75
Belgaum ..	80·3	68·0	85	..	9·39	+0·49
Aurangabad ..	90·9	70·7	79	..	7·88	+1·93
Nizamabad (Indur).	85·4	73·7	82	0·37	7·07	+1·16
Hyderabad ..	90·3	76·2	65	..	4·60	−0·44
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	83·3	74·3	92	2·18	37·27	−5·56
Calicut ..	83·3	75·1	95	0·79	27·44	−11·06
Cochin ..	82·6	73·7	90	0·83	35·13	−5·62
Colombo ..	84·5	75·5	84	0·02	8·49	+0·42
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	94·3	80·7	79	..	1·05	−3·44
Bellary ..	90·0	74·3	85	0·07	2·63	+0·39
Cuddapah ..	99·0	75·6	73	0·35	1·33	−2·21
Madras ..	92·8	76·5	79	0·54	0·77	−0·71
Bangalore ..	84·3	67·5	90	1·54	0·63	+2·20
Coimbatore ..	88·4	69·8	87	..	1·46	−0·26
Trichinopoly ..	94·6	75·8	73	..	0·91	−0·74
Nagapattam ..	95·2	78·2	83	0·03	0·62	−1·03

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

July 5.

439. *Arms.*—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the Short L. E. rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

440. *Inspection.*—The following programme of Inspection to be carried out by the Inspector of Volunteers on Monday, the 7th July, is notified for information:—

7-30, A.M.—"G" Company, parade on the Maidan in front of Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti. Afterwards the Armoury.

5. P. M.—Inspect Byculla Cadet Companies near House of Correction.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki without Arm or Accoutrements.

441. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade on Monday, the 7th inst. at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

442. *Musketry.*—There will be a spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 6th Instants Distances 300 & 700 yards. Train leave, Victoria Terminus at 5-40 A.M.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 4.

The Bay current confined to north-east India and Burma. It has given very heavy rain along the coast from Chittagong to Rangoon, Arabian Sea current has been slightly less active and has given only light scattered showers.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa and west coast of Mysore; fairly general in Upper Burma, Bengal; local in Central India East, the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in west United Provinces, south Punjab, Bombay Deccan, south-east of Madras.

Principal amounts:—Mergui, Rangoon, Mandallay one and half inches; Bassein, Kyaukpyu six; Diamond Island seven; Akyab three; Cox's Bazar six; Chittagong five; Jalpaiguri one; Jessore, Sambalpur one and half; Agra a half; Marmagao three; Bangalore one and half; Mercara one; Mangalore two.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfull in Northern India.

Arabian Sea:—The mail steamer which arrived this morning reports strong to moderate monsoon over the Arabian Sea except near Bombay.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 2nd July 1913

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		10
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·786
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	,,	79·4
Dew Point	,,	78·2
Relative humidity of Air ..	,,	0·852
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)		7·0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	87·3
Minimum do. do. ..	,,	78·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..		ESE, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	147
Fall of Rain	inches	0·90
Total fall during month ..	,,	1·02
Total fall during year	,,	26·83
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th July	,,	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m. Standard Time on the 4th July, 1913, was 29·955 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·03 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8·45 a. m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	5	m 0 27 a	29 7
Sun.	6	m 0 16	26 10
		1 9 a	29 10
Mon.	7	m 1 5	27 1
		1 51	29 8
Tues.	8	m 1 54	27 0
		2 33 a	29 3
Wed.	9	2 46	26 9
		3 16	28 6
Thurs.	10	3 44	26 4
		4 1	27 7

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	5	m 5 23	14 6
		6 31 a	18 8
Sun.	6	m 6 10	14 6
		7 14 a	18 2
Mon.	7	m 6 53	14 11
		7 58	17 9
Tues.	8	m 7 47	15 9
		8 45 a	17 5
Wed.	9	8 37	16 10
		9 35	17 3
Thurs.	10	9 30	18 2
		10 31	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July,	Sunrise.	Sunset.
5. (Sat.)	6h. 6m.	7h. 2 m.
6. (Sun.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 0 m.
7. (Mon.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m.
8. (Tues.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m.
9. (Wed.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m.
10. (Thurs.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, June 26th, 11h. 10. 8 m. P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m. A. M. First quarter, July 11th, 3h. 7·4 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36·4 A. M.

MISSING IN THE HARBOUR.

Khudabux Jumma (26) a Khalasi of the Steamship Clan Sinclair, now lying in the Bombay harbour, is reported to have gone into the sea on Thursday for a swim along with a friend named Isa Arjee, also a Khalasi, and has not been seen since. He is said to have been a very poor swimmer and was warned by the Serang not to venture in the sea.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

Consols 2½ per cent.	72 11-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·24⅜
Rentes 3 per cent.	87⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46⅜
Bar Silver Spot	26 15/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 1/8
Closing tone of Silver :—China Buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	63¾
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3-13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 15th April 1913.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about	£125 000
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England Bills in Calcutta.	Rs. 5,00,000.
Council Bills—Extra allotments, at 1-3 31-32.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4¼
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	2½
Interest 7 day market loans	3 1/8

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

LONDON, July 3.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£37'000,000	Decrease £1,400,000
Public Deposits	£14,700,000.	Decrease £3,300,000
Other do.	£46,600,000.	Increase £5,300,000
Govt. securities	£12,800,000.	Unchanged.
Other Securities	£49,700,000.	Increase £4,500,000
Notes & Gold	£25,900,000.	decrease £2,300,000

The Bank Reserve is 42 % of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 4.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market maintained a steady tone to-day and an advance of about an anna was reported. The Market opened at Rs. 95-15-6 gradually improved and closed at Rs. 96-0-6 for 31st July delivery.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained in a firm mood to-day, and there were very few fluctuations worth noticing.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 560 and David at Rs. 540 for August.

Indore Malva stood steady at Rs. 170.

Swan improved to Rs. 305.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 371-4-0 for August.

Madhavji advanced to Rs. 1,455.

Swadeshi were in demand at Rs. 1,730.

Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 68-8-0 in a lot.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 195 and Rs. 195-8-0. x. x. d.

Indian Cotton Press Shares were placed at Rs. 138-12-0.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 95 and Deferred to Rs. 200 for August.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 3.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent, ex-ship, 51 ; July, August ; Dunkirk, sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 51½ ; July, August ; Antwerp, ; sellers, canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship, 47 ; July-August ; Hamburg, sellers, canal. Tone of Rapeseed :—Quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship, 47⅜ ; August-September ; Dunkirk, done canal. Tone of Linseed :—Firm. Linseed Calcutta 45¾ ; July-August ; London : sellers, firm. Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 43¾ ; July, August ; Antwerp, sellers canal. Bombay Cottonseed, 6-17-6 ; July-August, Hull ; buyers ; firm.

Wheat.—Australian wheat unchange d. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F, 37½ ; July, August ; London, buyers. canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.—Nominal. Tone—Firm.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½ ; July-August ; value : steady.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £63¾. Copper Braziers £78¼ ; Yellow Metal 67s.

Freight.—Coals :—Car diff to Bombay Canal 13, value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-10½ sellers ; Oct.-Dec. Steady ; more biz doing ; Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India, 11-9¾ sellers, Oct.-Dec. Nothing doing ; German Beet-root 88 % 9-5½ sellers ; August ; 9-7½ ; sellers ; October. December ; fair biz at steady rates. E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-7½ ; sellers August ; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay : no quotation.

Java Sugar.—In active.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, July 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1000 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	100 ,,
Total Day's Imports	17,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Steady ; good biz done.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Barely steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market :—Demand improving.	
Mid. Americans	6·74 l.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·45d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	Aug. 12·11 Oct. 11·56
New York Official noon call.	Aug. 12·14 Oct 11·52
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Unquoted.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	Today's price.
J. A.	6·48	6·43
A. S.	6·40	6·35
S. O.	6·28	6·23
O. N.	6·22	6·17
N. D.	6·18	6·13
D. J.	6·18	6·12
J. F.	6·18	6·12
F. M.	6·19	6·14
M. A.	6·20	6·15
A. M.	6·21	6·16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	15,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	Today's price.
J. A.	6·43	6·41
A. S.	6·35	6·33
S. O.	6·23	6·21
O. N	6·17	6·15
N. D.	6·13	6·11
D. J.	6·12	6·10
J. F.	6·12	6·10
F. M	6·14	6·12
M. A.	6·15	6·13

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its Monthly Report on the crop states that the average condition of the crop is 81·8 per cent. and that the area planted is estimated at 35,622,000 acres.

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York, August, 12·05. Previous closing price 12·18.	
Futures at New York, October, 11·40. Previous closing price 11·51.	
Advanced on Commission House buying and declined later owing Bearish Government condition report.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12·35. Previous price 12·45.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 5/8. Previous price 12-5/5	
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans August 12·10. Previous price 12·12.	
Futures at New Orleans Octo or 11·52. Previous price 11·56.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9¾	
Demand Bills 4·86⅞.	
Silver Commercial Bars 58¼	

New Orleans, New York Market closed until Monday.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 4.

The effect of the Bureau Report in our local cotton market is very tame. Prices are unchanged with moderate business passing in actuals on account of local mills whereas shippers are quiet.

Mr. Habersham King cables as under :—

"General and well divided rains have fallen in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana which are beneficial. Since the date to which the Bureau is made up conditions have shown steady improvement and the indications point to continued improvement."

Charles Williams :—

"Bureau bearish, acreage 2½ per cent. increased. Whether continues favourable. We have an unfavourable opinion of the market."

The following circular is issued by the leading Commission House in Bombay :—

Government Agricultural Bureau Report estimate the area planted 35,622,000 acres against last year's revised acreage of 34,766,000 acres showing an increase of about 2½ per cent. over previous year. The same authority reports the condition of the crop upto 25th June 81.8 against last month 79.1 and last year same period 80.4 or last ten years' average upto 25th June 80.2.

The condition of the crop during the months of May and June 1911 was 87.8 and 88.2 with a crop of 16,138,000 bales and the acreage 36,681,000 acres. These figures indicate that the season 1911 was an abnormally good one, whereas this growing season is somewhat closer to the season 1908 when the weather conditions for the months of May and June were 79.7 and 81.2 with an acreage of 33,370,000 which gave us a crop of 13,825,000 bales with an yield of 203 lbs. per acre.

Calculating on the same basis on the indicated acreage of 35,622,000 acres as the weather conditions are very much alike, we get a crop of 14,462,532 bales for the ensuing season provided the weather conditions upto the time of harvesting run on the same line as that of the year 1908.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	..	241	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	253	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	274-5	..	..	25-1-14
Do. do.	254-5	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	293	..	..	25-7-13
Do. ..	..	..	291	25-3-14
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	2667	25-7-13
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	265	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	271	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	285	do.
M. G. Compts ..	..	..	276	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore. ..	..	..	..	..

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the most medicinal because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them.

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 4.

There is nothing of interest to report this week. Ordinary inquiry for retail quantities is not slack, otherwise trade is quiet, and necessarily stocks are accumulating. Some large lines are experiencing a fall in prices. The consuming centres seem to be too slow in coming forward.

A number of Indian firms of importance have by this time agreed to the terms of Association in connection with the "Umpire" question, and it is to be noted that a Indian house of long standing, who are members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, have also seen their way to accept the terms of the Association. It is rumoured however, that many of the firms that have accepted the Association terms, possibly under some reasonable conditions, are to be asked to confirm the same without any such stipulations. One hopes any such step will not come in the way of bringing about the much desired settlement of this question.

I hear of a couple of European Houses of note, willing to allow a native "Umpire." The report runs that a European House is urged by its constituents on the other side to accept the terms of the Association, as they could not afford to miss trade, or to have some of their running marks out of the market, even for a time. If these reports are realised it may be said that the parties concerned have done their best to secure a speedy end of the present dispute. The Association up to now has not secured the co-operation of the very big guns, and on these much depends, but I hope it will now do its level best to see the matter settled, even if it has to give in to some reasonable extent in the interest of trade, and still more by way of a self-sacrificing spirit. I trust the Bombay Chamber will exert its at most to meet the Association, in such attempts.

Home reports speak of a slack trade, but manufacturers do not seem anxious to entertain low prices as they are anticipating improvement in trade in the near future. Some business is reported in the lower qualities of narrow cloth, a few makers of which appear not so well engaged. Wide goods, and the better qualities keep very firm.

Greys.—The market has ruled quiet, Prices in large lines continue to be unsteady.

Whites.—In Nainsooks the tone of the market is quiet. Mulls 46, 51 inches (x) by 20 yards, Blue heading were inquired for the Madras market and has found some clearance at reduced rates. 40, 42 and 52 inches of Glasgow and Lancashire fine mulls are in demand, stocks of which are scarce, and consequently full prices have been realised. In shirtings we have nothing to improve our last report.

Prints and Dyed Goods.—Some desultory inquiry in these is not wanting. Low white grounds are offered at prices which leave loss to the sellers, but even then there are no buyers for the same.

Fancies.—A steady retail inquiry is visible and some clearance in low Fancies is also reported.

Yarns.—The market rules quiet. We hear of some purchases in standard tickets, but in general dealers are in expectation of experiencing low prices. It appears no doubt that there is some room to buy, and it is possible dealers may buy a little freely at the best obtainable prices in the near future. Whether such purchases will allow them to recoup their present sales at losses, is a question which it is early to judge.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1912-13 Bales.	1911-12 Bales.	Difference. Bales.
Receipts for the week	26,623	17,150	+9,473
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 3rd July.	26,61,765	24,27,226	+2,34,539
Shipments for the week :—			
Europe	4,494	8,558	−4,064
China, Japan & Coast Ports	38928	19133	+19795
Total	43,422	27,691	+15,731
Total shipment from 1st Sept. to 3rd July :—			
Europe	423,968	335,982	+87,986
China	37,606	34,100	+3,506
Japan	894,144	823,578	+70,566
Coast Ports	25,752	24,598	+1,154
Total	1,381,470	1,218,258	+163,212
Afloat in Harbour :—			
Europe	1,0815	10,706	+109
China, Japan and Coast Ports	52.35	Nil	+5,235

Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P.Ry. from 1st Sept. 1912 to 21st June. 1913. 17,293 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Rly. from 1st September 1912. to 21st June. 1913. 9,812 bales.

FULL-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 3rd July, 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

CHILDREN *make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.*

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

(Seventh Sunday after Trinity.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A. Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Eyre in E. flat. Hymns—188,528, 526,202; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Stanford in B. flat. Hymns 540,285,530, Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. on Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Matins; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion. (Choral.) 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. Clergy, Rev. C. E. De Coetlogon, Chaplain; and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy Rev. Canon R. S. Taywood; Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for Church Epenses and poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarathi Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.) Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School and Bible classes 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A., 10 am., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p.m., Evening prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

**Holy C

ALL INDIA MEDICAL MISSION.

RETURN FROM TURKEY.

EXPERIENCES AT BASE HOSPITAL.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Ansari and nine other members of the All-India Medical Mission which has rendered valuable aid to the Turkish sick and wounded during the recent Balkan War arrived in Bombay harbour by S. S. Sicilia of the Servizzi Maritime Company. The boat anchored at 1 p.m. and soon after this a number of friends including Mr. Mahomed Ali who is one of the promoters of the Mission, and had come down from Delhi to meet the returning members went, aboard the Sicilia where greetings were exchanged. At about 4 o'clock Dr. Ansari and his co-workers landed and were met at the head of the Ballard Pier by Sir Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy Ebrahim, Hakim Mahomed Dayens, J.P., Mr. Suleman Kasim Mehta J. P., Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Khandvani, J. P., and many other Mahomedan gentlemen from Bombay and other parts of India.

PICTURESQUE UNIFORM.

The returned members of the Mission all appeared to be in splendid health and looked extremely picturesque in their smart khaki uniforms with riding breeches and black top boots. Their collars carried the Red Crescent, the badge of their corps and perhaps was the white astrakhan fez with the designating emblem. The ten were garlanded and received bouquets and for a time the necessity of passing the customs authorities and the greeting of their many friends kept them occupied. A band at the entrance to the Ballard Pier helped further to celebrate the return.

Dr. Ansari who was in charge of the Mission which originally comprised twenty-five members, told a representative that he and his party arrived at the base hospitals near Tchataldja about February 1st last. One hospital was situated at a place called Umerli and here a section under Dr. Fizee, a Bombay tennis player of note, was posted while the remaining section under Dr. Rehman of Bankipore occupied the hospital at the Dardanelles. The former hospital was only five miles from the lines and thereto the wounded were conveyed by train. All the doctors who arrived by the Sicilia say that the bitterness of the weather was very trying. Snow was lying several feet deep and the temperature was ten to fifteen degrees below zero. A point which struck the party as remarkable was the fact that there were not more cases of pulmonary disease amongst the troops who showed wonderful stamina. stamina.

TURKS' WONDERFUL VITALITY.

According to Dr. Ansari, the arrangements for conveying the troops by trains from Hadimqui near the lines to the Umerli hospital base were admirably executed, but, notwithstanding this there were several instances of wounded men reaching hospital after having covered long distances on foot. This occurred in the second phase of the war when the Bulgarians made no fewer than seven attacks on the Tchataldja fortifications, two of which are of course historical. Dr. Ansari said that he had read accounts of war surgery, but that he did not experience the fearful cases of mutilation which he had been led to believe were met with in war. Sickness through exposure and privation was more usually what had to be dealt with. He was struck by the vitality of the Turkish soldiers and quoted an instance of a wounded man who, not having had any food for four days, came on foot to the hospital base. When he was undressed he was found to have sustained no less than seven serious wounds in various places. The men were splendid soldiers but bad organisation in regard to food and ammunition handicapped them severely. The fact that the Turks were so well fortified at Tchataldja would probably explain the absence of cases of mutiiation which are usually told of in time of war.

NO CONFUSION.

The big actions took place within a week of one another about the end of March, and then the members of the Mission were fully occupied, working sometimes without sleep for two or three days at a time. However, all the doctors agree that the wounded were brought in promptly by the trains and stretcher parties and there was an absence of confusions or congestion in their hospitals. The only factors which gave the members of the Mission trouble were the coldness of the weather and the fact that outside the Umerli hospital the mud was two or three feet deep. The majority of cases of dysentery and enteric were treated at the Dardanelles hospital where Dr. Rehman's section was stationed. Here, in addition to Turkish troops a number of Greek and Armenian Christians were treated as outdoor patients. The hospitals were visited from time to time by many pashas and some of the leading English newspaper correspondents, and praise was bestowed upon the Indian workers. Dr. Fizee told our representative that the name of the hospital to which he was attached at Umerli had been changed to Hindia as a sign of appreciation on the part of the Turkish authorities for the work done by the members of the All-India Medical Mission.

VISIT TO LINES.

Dr. Fizee and some other members had an interesting experience inasmuch as they gained the permission of Enver Bey, who lent them horses, to go to the front of the Turkish lines after a big action. Here from an eminance named Mowrad Bay Tepi, they saw the Bulgarian lines, two miles away, through the powerful held glasses of the Turkish officers with them. From this point they were able to watch the Bulgarians burying their dead, and at the same time witness the enemy shelling another Turkish position. At the Dardanelles hospital Dr. Rehman treated 2,000 outdoor and indoor patients mainly for diseases brought on by the hardships of war, and the members of the Mission modestly say that the results of their treatment were better than the results achieved by any other hospital corps at the scene of operations.

The party who have returned, comprise Dr. Ansari, Dr. Fizee and Dr. Abdul Rehman, Mr. Nooral Hussein, the pharmacist and six other assistants who are not qualified medical men. A few of those who left India with the Mission have preceded this party, but some have stayed behind to look after the 150,000 refugees who have fled from the conquerred territory and are in a state of destitution. They are organising a model village under the auspices of the Indo-Ottoman Society, which will be calonised by refugees.

ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF.

The members of the All-India Medical Mission received an enthusiastic send-off. Turkish officers marched side by side with them and a band accompanied them into Constantinople, where once again they were feted. Thence they sailed to Alexandria by S. S. Rumania of the Rumanian Line and proceeding to Suez, were taken on by the S. S. Sicilia to Bombay.

Some interesting relics of the war were brought to light during the Customs' Examination. Three shrapnel shell cases, two unexploded formed the object of interest of a large crowd. These shells had on the base the inscription Dusseldorf, R. H. M. F., 1909. Some of the members had also in their possession cartridges which had been supplied to the Turkish troops, but which were found to be minus the explosive power necessary to the propulsion of the bullet.

After leaving the Ballard Pier the party proceeded by motor-car to the Noor Baug where they were entertained by some of the Mahomedan community.

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

ALLEGED INJUSTICE IN MATRICULATION.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday evening in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. The Hon. Sir Pherozshaw M. Mehta, senior fellow present presiding in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton.

After the newly appointed fellows had been assigned to their respective faculties, the Senate considered a proposal to amend the regulation regarding the transfer of students from one college to another.

As recommended by the Syndicate, Mr. H. J. Bhabha moved that the words without the special permission of the Syndicate' be inserted between the words 'shall' and 'transfer' in line 4, Regulation No. 7 (page 862 of the Calendar for 1912-13).

In support of his proposition, Mr. Bhabha said that as their regulations stood at present, no student was allowed to change his college during the term time unless his parent or guardian had been transferred from one district to another or he wanted a charge very badly. Now, in the beginning of this year, a case arose in which a student joined a northern college before the results were out for fear of being left out. Christmas holidays followed the declaration of results and in January, the Committee of the Goculdass Tejpal Boarding School, which helped poor students by way of free board and lodging and assistance in the purchase of books, had to elect from a large number of applicants those candidates who they thought deserved that indulgence among those selected was that particular student and the latter applied to the Syndicate for being transferred to a Bombay college as his principal refused a transfer certificate. The syndicate considered this to be a very reasonable application and thought that real hardship would be caused by allowing the regulation to stand as it was. To meet those hardships in future, the Syndicate now recommended this change, by means of which it would be open to the syndicate to consider special cases.

Major Hutchinson seconed the proposition.

Principal Robertson opposed the proposition, which he said would, leave principals of some villages who were not on the Syndicate at a considerable disadvantage. He thought that it would be better if a student remained for the whole year in the college which he joined at the beginning of the year. He, however, was of opinion that there was room for amending the whole regulation and he suggested that this proposition should be withdrawn and the Syndicate should take up the whole question and submit thereof proposals to all the colleges for opinion.

Principal Covernton agreed with Principal Robertson and pointed out that the Syndicate would consider it a good ground for transfer in a case in which a principal thought fit to impose a penalty on a student and the student objected to it. He thought this to be a very risky proposal.

Principal Burrow of the Baroda college was of the same opinion. He thought that no student should be allowed to change his college during the academic year.

Professor Velinkar said he agreed with Principal Robertson that the regulation required amendment at the same time he thought there was much to be urged on Mr. Bhabha's side and he therefore moved that the proposition be referred back to the Syndicate.

The Rev. Dr. Scott seconded this proposal.

Mr. Bhabha pressed his proposition.

Mr. Velinkar's proposal was then put to the vote and carried.

ALLEGED JUSTICE.

Mr. E. D. Talati then moved.

That the following sentence be added at the end of Regulation No. 19 of the new Regulations in Arts and also at the end of the paragraph headed "Matriculation Examination (New Regulations)", pages 104 and 239 respectively of the calendar for 1912-13:—

"Should a candidate, however, not obtain the minimum mentioned above in one subject only, he should be declared to have passed the Examination, if on a review of the candidate's marks a majority of not less than two-thirds of the examiners present decide that the candidate should pass, provided always that no candidate shall so pass unless he obtain at least 45 per cent. of the total marks in all subjects."

Mr. Talati said that he had taken this regulation word for word from their calendar as made applicable to arts and science examinations. It was only the unfortunate matriculation exmaination that had some such concession for latterly they had granted some concession to students appearing in medical, engineering and agricultural examinations. Passing this proposition, he said, would mean that all the papers of all the candidates would be examined as that was not done at present. What was done at-present, and that was at the instance of the Syndicate, was that answer papers in English were examined and if a candidate failed in that subject all his papers would be thrown to the waste paper basket. He questioned the right of the Syndicate in laying down that principle for the law asked them to hold the examination in all the subjects. He had brought this proposition as great injustice had been done in the past to deserving candidates. He gave several cases in which the candidates had got very high marks in English and had failed in one minor subject by a few marks and were plucked. He, therefore, appealed to the senate to pass his proposition and do justice to the candidates appearing in that examination.

Principal Covernton opposed the proposition which he considered would produce a fatal result. According to Mr. Talati's proposition, he said, candidates getting very few marks in English might pass and that would be most deplorable as students entering colleges must have adequate knowledge of English. If to achieve his object, which the speaker understood was to pass students failing in minor subjects by a few marks, Mr. Talati had added the words "provided that subject be not English" after the words "in one subject only", he would have taken a different attitude. He asked the Senate to reject this proposal.

Professor Velinkar said that Mr. Talati had laid his finger on the weak spot in the case of matriculation examination for no doubt in respect to English, their candidates laboured under great disadvantages. They appointed six examiners in batches of two in that subject. Students very strong in that subject were bound to pass and very weak bound to fail but in the case of those who were on the border line much depended on chance of going to a strict batch or a lenient batch. In one examination while on one sheet of twenty the speaker had passed thirteen students, his colleague, who was more competent and more experienced had passed only five. That showed that the cases of those who certainly were not very strong but at the same time could not be said to be possessing insufficient knowledge depended on chance. That was most undesirable and they ought to find some remedy; but the remedy proposed by Mr. Talati was open to serious objection for under his proposal an examiner might be tempted to pass a student who obtained twenty or twenty-five per cent. of the marks in English and that would be injurious as that would lower the standard of English. He thought that the cases of those candidates who obtained 45 marks out of 150 in English should only be considered.

Dr. Powell strongly opposed the motion. He said this rule had been grossly abused by examiners with regard to other examinations and it would be grossly abused in this cases.

Mr. Bhabha said Mr. Palati's proposal would have been worth discussing if he had added the words suggested by Principal Covernton.

Dr. Mann thought that Mr. Palati's proposal would in no way lower the standard of English for that was in the hands of the examiners and he hoped that the standard would be raised. He advised Mr. Talati to withdraw the present motion in view of the imperfection in drafting and bring another in the near future

Mr. Palati in reply said he had succeeded in his object to a great extent by agitating the question. He, however, followed the advice of Dr. Mann and asked leave to withdraw his proposition.

The permission was granted. This concluded the business before the meeting.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE CORPORATION.

PROBABLE COST TO BE 21 LAKHS.

At a meting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be held on the 10th instant, consideration will be given to the following letter from the Commissioner forwarding a letter from the Secretaries to the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Association relative to the offer of the Association to apply the money at their disposal and the land vested in them by Government towards the erection of a hospital to be built, equipped and maintained by the Corporation subject to certain conditions:—

The funds at the disposal of the Association or are stated to be seven lakhs of rupees, while the land belonging to them is valued at five lakhs.

The Corporation will remember that the necessity for a hospital in the north of the Island has been fully recognised for a considerable time. The population of this portion of the Island has been and is increasing rapidly and it includes a large number of operatives in the persons of mill hands who are particularly liable to accidents and diseases but for whom hospital accommodation is practically non-existent. The lack of a maternity hospital for the lower classes has also been constantly brought to notice. In this respect Bombay is far behind many other cities in India especially Madras though the necessity for such a hospital cannot be said to be less in Bombay than in other cities. The existing hospitals both general and maternity are situated at a considerable distance from this portion of the City and are moreover crowded up to thier utmost cpacity. In July 1909 the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the subject of Hospital Accommodation came to the conclusion that the time had come for the provision of a fully equipped hospital to meet the growing needs of the north of the Island and this opinion was endorsed by the Corporation in June 1911. The Corporation would undoubtedly have had to take up the matter before now if it had not been deemed advisable to wait for the proposals of the King Edward Memorial Association, as the Corporation were aware that they proposed to apply their funds to hospital relief.

These proposals are now before the Corporation. It will be seen that the cost as at present estimated by Mr. Wittet amounts to Rs. 21,05,000 exclusive of the cost of the site. Towards this expenditure the Association offers the Municipality the site and a sum of 7 lakhs of rupees, leaving 14 lakhs to be provided by the Corporation. These figures will doubtless appear to many members of the Corporation to be high, but the erection of a hospital fully equipped to meet all sanitary requirements and the latest medical and surgical methods is a very expensive business and heavy expenditure is therefore inevitable. The accommodation proposed is 270 beds and Mr. Wittet states that the immediate expenditure could be reduced by postponing the construction of one ward of 52 beds. Mr. Wittet is, however, averse to any such reduction as it would affect the scheme of the hospital and would mar its architectural effect. I consider that a hospital of 220 beds including 50 beds for maternity cases would be inadequate for the persons seeking admission and that it would be much better immediately to face the expenditure required to provide the accommodation adequate to the needs of the population. Mr. Wittet suggests that the cost for the servants' quarters could be, if necessary, reduced by an amount of 62,000 rupees. He also mentions other smaller works which could be postponed. These are however subjects for the Committees appointed to consider the details of the Scheme.

WARD FOR TROPICAL CASES.

It is considered advisable that one ward should be devoted specially to the treatment of tropical cases. With the Government Research Institute so near at hand it would be wise to obtain their assistance in the treatment of special topical cases and much advantage may be expected therefrom. The Corporation are probably aware that in Calcutta a special Topical School with, I understand, a hospital attached, is being founded. There is no immediate prospect of such a Topical School in Bombay but the existence of a Tropical Diseases Ward within the proximity of the Research Institute will go far to the meet this want. It need not be feared that the provision of such a ward will reduce the total accommodation since there will always be fully fifty cases of a tropical nature among the inmates of the hospital. While the Association are willing to discuss the details with any Committee which the Corporation may desire to appoint, they are anxious that the broad lines now suggested should be preserved and that the general supervision of the building should be entrusted to Mr. Wittet. I think it is extremely advisable that the Association's proposals in this respect should be accepted. Mr. Wittet has very great experience in the designing and execution of large buildings in India especially such as require special conditions of light and air. He has fully considered, discussed and worked out the features of this hospital with Major Liston, I.M.S., C.I.E., and other experts and I fell sure that the design and general supervision over the building could not be placed in safer or more competent hands.

I may point out that the site will be a central one for the area which it is proposed to serve and will be in convenient proximity to the new roads which are being constructed for the improvement of the communications of the north of the Island. If the Corporation do not accept the proposals of the Association it will be extremely difficult to find another site nearly as suitable and the expenditure involved in any separate hospital scheme will be undoubtedly heavier than that now proposed, if the new hospital is to rank with the existing hospitals in the Island and with similar institutions elsewhere. I feel sure that the Corporation will desire that the first large Municipal Hospital in Bombay should be of the most complete character. I therefore beg to suggest that the matter should be taken into early consideration by the Corporation."

LETTER FROM THE ASSOCIATION.

The following is the latter from the Secretaries to the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Association:—

"We have the honour to lay the following scheme before the Municipal Corporation:—On the death of his late Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, it was decided to raise a memorial to his reign in the City of Bombay. A Committee was appointed for this purpose, and was subsequently registered and emodied as the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Association. The Association unanimously decided that the most suitable form the memorial would be a hospital in the Northern part of the Island where there is a great and pressing need for further provision for the medical treatment for the poor. Funds for this purpose aggregating 6 lakh of rupees have been raised and the Association has secured from Government 50,000 square yards of land, part of the Parel Government House Estate, the estimated value of which is five lakhs of rupees. The total capital value of the funds at the disposal of the Association is therefore Rs. 1100,000. In addition the Committee have before them an offer from Mr. Purshottam Mangaldas Nathubhoy, of a donation of one lakh of rupees for the King Edward Memorial Hospital, on condition that a separate ward, to be used as a Maternity Hospital, should be named after his wife Bai Lilavatibai and be called the "Lilavatibai Purshottamdas Mangaldas Nathubhoy Maternity Hospital." The total funds at their disposal therefore amount to seven lakhs of rupees or with the value of the land to 12 lakhs of rupees.

Apart from the condition stipulated by Mr. Purshottam Mangaldas Nathubhoy, only three other conditions are attached to these funds. One is that in consideration of the receipt of a sum of Rs. 1,20,655 from the Secretaries of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Entertainment Fund, the main block is to be named after Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

(2) In consideration of the receipt of Rs. 17,000 from the Lalcaca Memorial Fund, either a ward or a dispensary shall be named after the late Dr. Lalcaca, and a bust of the late doctor, to be given by the Secretaries be placed in the ward or the dispensary.

(3) At an informal conference of all bodies concerned, held under the presidency of H. E. the Governor, it was agreed that in the event of a Tropical School of Medicine being established at Parel, 50 beds in the hospital should be placed as its disposal.

CRICKET.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

Bombay Gymkhana v. B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C. (Bombay Gymkhana ground, 2-30 p.m.)

Parsi Gymkhana v. Hindu Gymkhana (Hindu Gymkhana ground, 2-30 p.m.)

Baronet C. C. v. New Hindu C. C. (Esplanade, 2-30 p.m.)

St. Xavier's College v. Persian C. C. (Esplanade, 2-30 p.m.)

Elphinstone College v. The New High School (Oval).

Municipal C. C. v. Paper Currency Office C. C. (Oval).

Bombay Improvement Trust C. C. v. Government Telegraph C. C. (Marine Lines Maidan, 2-30 p.m.)

P. & O. Company's C. C. v. National Bank C. C.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

Shapur Spencer Cricket Cup Matches.

Baronet v. Young Zoroastrian; Elphinstone v. Coronation; Sassanian v. Parsi Baronet; Liberal Esplanade v. Alliance; John Bright v. Imperial; Liberal (Marine Lines) v. Lord Northbrook; Persian v. Wellington.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

GRANT MEDICALS 1, G. I. P. RAILWAY 0.

A surprise was in store for those who followed yesterday's game as not only did the Grant Medicals beat the G. I. P. Railway but did so more decisively than the single goal suggests. Though they scored four times against the All Blacks, the Medicals at their first outing shewed up very poorly, being erratic and lacking combination. Their play now was a remarkable contrast in every department, and if they continue to improve at this rate they will compare favourably with any of the other civilians. In front of goal they are still weak, shooting badly and losing several easy chances, but the dash and combination of the forwards was far superior to last week's display. Easden, Evans and Doyle were prominent, Ali Khan the pick of a good hard-working half line supported by nippy backs and a resourceful custodian in Hildreth. In the other goal, Gardner had much more to do and acquitted himself very well in what was a weak spot. Eagle again was the mainstay of the Railway defence, Muir again a sound centre half if rather slow in getting rid of the ball. Jackson and Reynolds of the forwards got away well on occasion, but the line was weak, their long passing very erratic. Peel strikes one as useful, but lacked support, dwelling being the chief fault as it gave the defence time to fall back.

The Medicals had very decidedly the better of both halves, but it was only just on half time that they put through the only goal of the match. After that they practically played four halves, Doyle dropping back frequently to help the halves, and managed to retain their lead.

Some rather wild play marked the opening stages, the Medicals being first to be dangerous forcing three corners through the backs having to kick away anywhere to clear. Reynolds was first to get away for the others but Jackson was off-side. Eyles placed the Medicals in danger through mis-kicking towards his own goal, but Hildreth fisted out well. The ball going the other end, Easden missed a nice chance and following this, some good kicking was seen on both sides, the Medicals rather overdoing it. The latter then brought off a good move, Sweeney giving into Easden who sent out to Evans, who was unguarded but shot wide. Easden then gave Doyle a chance and himself missed one by inaccurate shooting. The Railway got away once again through Reynolds and Jackson centred well but Newland cleared well. After two corners against them, the Medicals came back, Hakim placing well to Easden. Gardner ran out and Doyle had a clear shot, but was too slow. The former two again got going and Evans was unmarked, but he missed the ball altogether. They pressed hard and Gardner was lucky to save a shot by Doyle but soon after they got through Ali Khan passing to Doyle, he gave in to Easden, who drove home a really good one. Half time soon followed with the score:—

GRANT MEDICALS ..... 1 goal.
G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... nil.

The Medicals were attacking again almost at once and took several long shots. Peel put in a good run, but they were sent back. Eagle making a mistake, Easden looked like scoring but Tupper worried him into a feeble shot, easily cleared. Evans shot to the left, then Reynolds got going but was fouled. Eyles headed the kick away and Hakim getting on put in a good lob, but Easden shot wide. Taking the ball up on his own, Eagle relieved and gave to Reynolds, who was only dispossessed at the expense of a corner. From this, Muir shot to the right and another corner soon after did them no good. A long kick was Easden likely to score, but Gardner managed to flick it away from him. The ball went to Doyle, who shot hard and the ball rebounding off the cross-bar Sweeney shot badly. Easden was responsible for a smart run. Gardner running out to same player rushed a good lob by Doyle, Sweeney sending over from an easy position. Doyle then sent Hakim off, he centred well but Sweeney again shot wide; he and Doyle missing another chance each. A free for hands put the Medical on the defencive, Alcock getting possession and centreing well, but Thompson cleared. The Railway were again attacking when the final whistle went with the score unchanged.

GRANT MEDICALS ..... 1 goal.
G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... nil.

Teams:—

Grant Medicals.—Hildreth (goal); Eyles and Thompson (backs); Newland, Ali Khan and Wadia (halves); Hakim, Doyle, Easden, Sweeney and Evans, (forwards).

G. I. P. Railway.—Gardner (goal); Eagle and Tupper (backs); Redford, Muir and Bryan (halves); Jackson, Reynolds, Peel, Dodrill and Alcock, (forwards).

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Sherwood Foresters "A."

J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

REVISION OF EXAMINATION.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

The following Press Note has just been issued:—

The Governor in Council has had under consideration certain proposals formulated by the Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art which deal with the following questions:—

(*a*) The revision of the existing scheme of examinations in drawing, and the systematic encouragement, by means of examinations and the issue of certificates, of the higher branches of artistic work and of the application of art to certain industries.

(*b*) The machinery for conducting these examinations.

(*c*) The machinery for the supervision and inspection of drawing classes in Government and aided schools

(*d*) The system of training drawing teachers.

(*e*) The status and prospects of drawing teachers in Government service.

(*f*) The revision of the system of school grants under schedule I to the Grant-in-aid Code for instruction in drawing.

HIGHER ARTISTIC WORK.

2. With regard to the first point it may be observed that drawing is a compulsory subject in Government schools and forms a generally recognized subject in the curriculum of the aided schools. The first grade drawing examinations have served its purpose of popularizing elementary drawing in the aided schools and its *raison d'etre* has, to that extent, ceased to exist. As a means of testing the standard of the teaching of drawing in schools it leaves much to be desired, and this object can be more effectively attained by the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing. Finally, the great popularity of this elementary examination has caused it to assume such unwieldy dimensions that it now imposes an altogether excessive burden on the examining staff. In these circumstances it is proposed to abolish the first grade examination while retaining the present second and third grade examinations. Concurrently with this curtailment on its elementary side it is proposed to expand the scheme of examinations in a different direction by applying it to other branches of artistic work

3. In the opinion of Government good reasons have been advanced for the abolition of the present elementary drawing examination, while the proposed extension of the examination and certificate system will give a much needed impetus to the study of the applied arts and should tend to raise the standard of the taste and workmanship in the artistic crafts generally. The above proposals are accordingly approved, and the Director of Public Instruction should be asked to report after the return of Mr. Burns from leave, on what date they might suitably be brought into force, and to submit the necessary draft notification for publication in the Government Gazette.

EXAMINERS.

(4) As to the second point it appears that, since 1880, the annual examinations of the School of Art have been conducted by two examiners, each of whom is paid an honorarium of Rs. 500. For several years past the examiners have been the Principal of the School and the Consulting Architect to Government, who teaches in the School. The need of an independent Board of Examiners has long been felt. Although there will be a considerable reduction in the present extra work when the first grade examination is abolished, the whole system is radically unsound inasmuch as it is incapable of expansion to meet the ever-growing numbers of outside candidates who present themselves for examination, and it reacts prejudicially on the work of the School which requires to be tested by independent examiners and not by the regular teaching staff.

SUPERVISION OF DRAWING CLASSES.

8. Under the present arrangements the Inspector of drawing classes in Government and aided schools is the Principal of the School of Art, and a provision of Rs. 660 per annum is made in the budget for his travelling expenses. These inspecion duties which were assigned to the Principal many years ago when the school was small and drawing classes were few, cannot now be satisfactorily discharged by that officer owing to the great expansion of the school and the large increase in the number and size of drawing classes. In these circumstances Government have recognized the necessity of making adequate and separate arrangements for the inspection of drawing in schools, and the Government of India have been asked to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the addition to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service of a post of Inspector of drawing on Rs. 500—50—50—750 per mensem. The Inspector's duty will be to visit Government and aided schools, to give advice to the drawing teachers, and to report regularly to Government upon the progress of the classes and the efficiency of the teachers. As these duties are purely administrative, he will have time to take up the organization of the drawing examinations as an addition to his inspection work. He will be subordinate to the Principal of the School of Art and his office establishment will be treated as a branch of the Principal's office.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

McKENZIE.—On the 13th inst., at 13, Ellington-road, Ramsgate, the wife (nee Nancy Green) of Captain K. B. McKenzie, 123rd Outram's Rifles, of a daughter.

MAN.—On the 12th inst., at 12, Eaucastre-place, N.W., to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. F. Garnet Man, late of Rangoon, Burma—a daughter.

TANDY.—On the 15th inst., at Stratford-Glenageary, Co. Dublin, Ireland, the wife of Captain Maurice O'Connor Tandy, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BULL—SWAYNE.—On 7th June, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, London, Edward J. Bull, eldest son of E. G. Bull, H. N. (retired), of Newry, Ireland, to Maude Isabel Swayne, elder daughter of the late Captain Mills Harris.

GASK: CROMBIE.—On the 18th June, 1913, at the Parish Church, Frimley, Surrey, by the Revd. H. Napier Kingdon, M.A., George Ernest Gask, F.R.C.S., youngest son of the late Henry Gask, to Ada Alexandra, younger daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Crombie, C.B., M.D., I.M.S.

WILDING: BIRD.—On the 10th June, at St. Martin's Church, Hereford, by the Rev. Prebendary Michael Hopton, assisted by the Dean of Hereford, the Rev. Cecil Wilson, Vicar of St. James's Holloway and the Rev. H. Martin Evill Vicar of the Parish, Francis, second son of Mr. Alfred Wilding and Mrs Wilding, Penarth, Glamorganshire, to Irene Agatha, youngest daughter of Mr. Alfred Wilding and Mrs. Wilding, Penarth, Glamorganshire, to Irene Agatha, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Pavin Bird, I.C.S., retired, and Mrs. Bird, of Drybridge, Hereford.

DEATHS.

ST. ALBIN.—June 17, at Lymiage, Kent, Elizabeth, widow of the late Willoughby St. Albin, Indian Telegraphs, aged sixty-nine.

HICKMAN.—On the 12th June, suddenly, at 1, Farquhar-road, Upper Norwood, John Hickman, late of Messrs. H. L. A. Berens, Calcutta.

STAINFORTH.—On the 18th June, at "Elmstone," Beckenham, the residence of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Tennyson, Mary Clarkson Stainforth, widow of the late Capt. George Baring Stainforth, 4th Sikhs, and daughter of the late Revd. Forster Maynard, Rector of Kirk Bramwith, aged 81.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football, Sherwood Foresters v. Bombay Gymkhana Coperage, 5-45.

English Mail steamer Salsette, departure 2-39 p.m.

MONDAY, July 7.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Special General Meeting, Killick Buildings, 6-30.

Wednesday, July 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-9 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 5, 1913.

THE NEW DELHI.

The exhaustive and comprehensive report of the Delhi Town Planning Committee, which we published in our issue of yesterday will have been read by the public with equal interest and gratification. The task which the Committee was set was one of magnitude and great difficulty, but they seem fully to have grasped its needs and to have met them with a practicable and admirable scheme, which, if carried out in its entirety, and in the spirit in which it has been drafted, will provide this most ancient of lands with one of the finest modern capitals in the world. The enterprise on which the Government of India are about to embark is one of such immensity, and so important to what one may call the aesthetic, as well as the practical, requirements of the constitution, that it is eminently gratifying to find, that those on whom they have to depend for advice have shown themselves so eminently competent to give it. The principles which the Committee lay down for the planning of a new capital are almost platitudinous, but if they have been at pains to state the obvious, it is because the task with which they are dealing is of so unusual a character that people have to be reminded of the true lines on which the perfect city and the city beautiful must be constructed. Most imperial capitals have grown with their empires. Most of them have grown very badly and derive their interest and attraction chiefly from historic association and patchlike architectural beauty. There are instances, of course, in which capitals, like that of the United States, of Russia and of the new Australian Commonwealth have been created, but a case in which a new city and a new capital is designed to rear itself in stately proportions and sanitary perfection amid the ruins and historic associations of not one, but a number of ancient seats of empire is entirely unique.

The opportunities, therefore, with which the Delhi Town Planning Committee found themselves confronted were full of immense possibilities, and we fancy that, except among those whose opposition to the whole scheme, of which this new capital is an incidental part, is irreconcilable, it will be generally admitted that they have made splendid use of those opportunities It is not possible fully to realise the splendour and sanitary soundness of the scheme of the lay-out of the new city, of course, without some knowledge of the site and its surroundings, and a view of the plans which have been prepared. Of the former many of our readers doubtless are in possession, and the latter we hope to lay before them presently. But in the meanwhile, it is possible to realise, from the descriptions contained in the report, some conception of what the Imperial capital will be. Firstly, the Committee, it may be said, have fully realised the requirements which they themselves laid down, that

the new city must have at its hands the inherent powers to command health and a wealth of air space, and room for expansion which no lapse of time can deplete. A well-planned city should stand complete at its birth and yet have the power of receiving additions without losing its character. There must be beauty combined with comfort.

All these conditions are fulfilled by the proposed lay-out of the new city. The centre of the life of the capital will be on Raisana Hill, which commands views of the new city on every side, and is itself in full view of all the inhabitants. Behind the Hill on a raised forum will be built the new Government House, flanked by the other main Government buildings and fronted by a wide flight of steps, portico and dome, and approached by inclined ways north and south, with a main avenue from the east centering on the north-west gate of Indrapat, the seat of the oldest of all the Delhis. Behind will be the gardens and park of the Viceregal estate, backed by a spacious amphitheatre the reservoir and its tower, while to the east has been planned a forecourt adorned by fountains and decorative features emblematic of the various provinces of the Indian Empire. Across this main axis will run the avenue to the railway station, which is to form a processional route, while the railway station itself, which is to be so constructed as to afford a terminus for all the lines running into Delhi, will form the centre of a "place," around which will be grouped the post office, the administrative and municipal offices, the banks and shops and hotels. Where the processional route intersects the main east and west axis, another "place" will be located, in which will be gathered the Oriental Institute and other centres of intellectual interparks and commemorative features, of the scheme of the new Delhi, which in its minor details, its provision for spacious avenues and parks, and commemorate features, lays the basis of a city, which in time to come should be well worthy of the great Empire, whose political centre it is destined to be.

It only remains to hope that in executing its design, which in the main has been accepted by the Government of India, the generous conceptions of the designers, combining as they do in so eminent a degree beauty, comfort, and utility, will not be modified or minimised in any important degree, and that the all-important question of the style of architecture to be followed, will be given the most careful consideration, with a view to according to the capital that Indian character and appearance which it ought to possess. There seems unfortunately to be an inclination on the part of the Government of India to ignore the reasonable plea that in the building of the new city the Indian style of architecture and Indian master builders should be relied upon. The allegation that architecture, as an indigenous product, is a lost art in India has yet to be proved. Mr. Marshall, the Imperial Archeologist, and Mr. Begg, the Consulting Architect to the Government of India, seem at any rate to maintain the contrary. We trust, therefore, it is not too late for the Government of India to act upon the considerations urged in this respect in the impressive recommendation which was recently presented to the Secretary of State, over the signature of a large number of notable men, pre-eminent in politics, art and literature. The Indian art of building is, perhaps dying for want of encouragement, but it behoves the Government of India to avail of itself of this unique opportunity to enable its revival.

THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

"The opinion prevails in diplomatic circles in London, says Reuter, that it will be better for all parties in the Balkans if they fight it out, now they have begun. Of course no one at this distance from the diplomatic centres of Europe can pretend to hold a definite opinion in regard to the wisdom of this *laissez faire* attitude, but it seems to be in direct conflict with all previous ideas as to the possible risks of an inter-Balkan struggle. Whether the war as it progresses threatens the humiliation, or possibly the political destruction, of either Servia or Bulgaria, either probability it seems to us is likely to raise alarms in the minds of certain interested Powers and provoke intervention. An isolated intervention either by Austria or Russia, after the struggle has been proceeding some time, in their own interests, would be calculated to provoke another struggle of a very much graver kind, whereas an early joint intervention by all the Powers would not only ensure future peace and save further bloodshed but would be some sort of guarantee of an equitable settlement.

In the meanwhile according to the telegrams, Bulgaria, although she denies the Servian successes, seems to be suffering a series of reverses and has been heavily defeated in a battle outside Salonika, in which the Greek infantry displayed conspicuous gallantry. While Montenegro has joined the alliance against Bulgaria. Rumania seems still to be holding her hand. The Turkish Government, in spite of the urgings of the Constantinople press to seize the opportunity for a revenge on Bulgaria, is wisely preserving neutrality, being probably alive to the possibility, which the Constantinople papers ignore, that if there were any danger of her retrieving her defeats at the hands of the Bulgarians, the one-time Allies might again re-unite in order to avert a common danger.

THE SERVIAN CLAIMS.

It is not easy to settle one's convictions as to the merits of the dispute between Bulgaria and Servia. The "Times" correspondent in Sofia, in forwarding to that journal, on June 8, a summary of the contents of the Bulgarian reply to the Servian Note, remarks that the wording of the Treaty is so clear that "it seems impossible to conceive of any dispute with regard to its interpretation, much less of war between the countries,"—a confident assertion that reads somewhat humourously in the face of subsequent events. The Note refutes the Servian assertion that the Treaty of alliance is invalidated owing to alterations in the military arrangements, pointing out that these changes were agreed upon by virtue of an express stipulation in the Treaty. The Servian claim to territorial compensation for special services rendered to the common cause is also rejected, on the ground that the Bulgarian services, as well as sacrifices, were infinitely greater, while, as regards Servian disappointment at not obtaining an outlet to the Adriatic, it is pointed out that the Adriatic is not even mentioned in the Treaty. In refutation of the Servian contention that the whole of Macedonia is included in the "contested zone" the Note quotes *in extenso* Article II of the secret Annexe to the Treaty, which states that all territories acquired during the war fall under the joint authority (condominium) of the two contracting Powers, and that the ultimate allotment must be carried out three months after the signaure of peace. The secret Annexe to the Treaty which is quoted in full by the correspondent makes it clear that Servia agreed to accept the Tsar's definition of the frontier line; which makes the fact—if it be one—of Bulgaria having been the agressor in the present hostilities all the more inexplicable.

TRAFFIC DANGERS.

In the course of his evidence before the Select Committee on Motor Traffic, Colonel R. C. Hellard, Chief of the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade, gave the following startling figures of traffic accidents in the Metropolitan area:

	Killed	Injured.
1904	... 455	10,000
1912	... 537	20,000

In the City in 1904 there were 6 killed and 1,422 injured, and in 1912, 24 killed and 1,534 injured. This enormous increase of street accidents in London since the coming of motor traffic, gives one furiously to think, for the greater spread of traffic is admittedly the main cause of this increase of accidents. Colonel Hellard proposed among other remedial suggestions that the streets should always be kept clear of all standing or waiting vehicles, in part "by making all new buildings provide for internal loading and unloading." This seems an impossible expedient however. It would take an incalculable time to achieve the ideal state when all buildings were thus provided, even if it were possible to insist on every building being so provided, which it is not. The matter has to be faced in another way. Fast traffic has come to stay, and it is likely to become faster, rather than slower, as the years go on. The only hope, therefore, for a lessening of the yearly sacrifice of human life and limb, is in the gradual education of the public in the art of avoiding the danger of traffic. In the meanwhile, even if the pedestrian has more often than not his own stupidity or lethargy to blame, the responsibility for accidents will have to be laid more heavily on the driver. The average driver is apt to rely entirely on his own efficiency, carefulness and cleverness as a driver. He must learn, however, to make allowance for the possible inefficiency, carelessness and stupidity of the pedestrian, which he seldom does. In this way a large percentage of the accidents are caused. It is not enough to be on the right side of the road, to blow one's horn and comply with all the other rules of the road; allowance must be made for the risk of somebody else suddenly doing the wrong things, and where the possibility of this exists, responsibility must be laid on the driver who is proceeding at so fast a speed as to be unable to pull up in time to avert an accident produced by such causes.

THE NEW ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR.

We have no quarrel with the Local Government as regards its selection of the new Oriental Translator personally. But we hold that the time honoured system of confining the choice to the narrow circle of subordinate Judicial officers needs modification. One important function in respect of which this officer has of late years had to be prominent in the public gaze is his assumed scholarly and profound knowledge of a number of languages, on the exact interpretation of the subtleties of which momentous issues of public policy turn. Deputy Collectors are as a rule hard-worked officers and have little leisure, if ever they have the inclination, to study languages other than those in which they have to undergo a compulsory test. As Oriental Translator these officers have to be responsible for detailed accuracy of translation of expressions, especially in matters political, though it is absurd to expect of them the scientific linguistic learning possessed only by specialists, who have made the practical evolution of language a life long study. By appointing capable officers from the educational department the Government might perhaps obviate the other difficulty in connection with the Oriental Translatorship which is somehow everytime tided over, but never satisfactorily solved. We refer to the notorious fact that though elevated to this office from a subordinate grade, after his five years' term of service in the Secretariat the Oriental Translator is hard to dispose of. He cannot be reverted to his former situation, and there are no proper available appointments with which reasonably to satisfy him.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. F. Noel-Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, is in Bombay and will remain here till the 9th instant.

Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, accompanied by Mr. Graham-Pool, a prominent Scotch Theosophist, were among the arrivals by the mail steamer Delta, which arrived yesterday morning. They were met at the Bunder by a large company of ladies and gentlemen who accompanied the Theosophist leader to Blavastkey Lodge, where Mrs. Besant gave a short address. Krishnamurti and his brother did not accompany Mrs. Besant, and it is understood that, acting under legal advice, they have filed an affidavit in the English Courts, setting forth their reasons for refusing to return to India. An appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the High Court of Madras in the recent action, will, we understand, be shortly filed, and legal opinion consulted in England is sanguine of success.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the American Day of Independence and the United States Consulate and American business firms in Bombay flew the Stars and Stripes in celebration of the occasion.

The Third Criminal Sessions, which have adjourned *sine die*, and recent cases in the Bombay Police Courts show no less than seven charges of stabbing, five of which have been laid against Mahomedans of the uneducated classes. The sentences passed in three out of the four cases, which came up at the criminal sessions before Mr. Justice Macleod, are exemplary, and should act as a deterrent. In the case of the gharrywalla, Essa Cassum, who killed one person and injured two others for which he was sentenced to transporation for life, the question arises as to whether he was suffering from that species of insanity, which is known as running *amok*, but the case of Mahomed Din, who was sentenced to death, for the murder of his mistress was an instance of cold-blooded brutality.

The July number of the "Modern Review" has a continuation of his researches into ancient Hindu polity by Mr. Jayswal, one of the three lecturers to the Calcutta University appointed by Bengal and vetoed by Simla. Mr. S. Khuda Bukhsh, B.A., B.C.L., (Oxon.) translates from the German the chapter in Kremer on "Arab town life" in which will be found further proof of the influence of Iran on Arab civilization, a matter of vivid interest to both the Moslem and Parsi communities, to which attention has been frequently called in this Presidency by Mr. G. K. Nariman. Mr. Rabindranath Tagore has a philosophical disquisition on the "Universe and the Individual" Professor Jadunath Sarkar who is known by his researches into the era of Aurangzeb gives two more letters by Shivaji to this emperor. Among other readable matter is Mr. Richards' "Temper of Agnosticism," Professor Cox's essay on the Hindu University, and Mr. Wellock's "Moral Freedom." Books published all over India and notes on things not merely Indian or English, but also of continental importance come within the purview of the enterprising editor who shows himself equally alive to the growing demand for well executed illustrations.

"India" has the following:—We understand that on Mr. Harcourt's reply of June 11 to Mr. O'Grady, with regard to concessions in the South African Immigration Bill, being brought to the notice of Mr. Gandhi, he declared that the Bill, even as amended, failed to embody the previous provisional settlement of 1911, which in his opinion had been violated by the Union Government. He stated that they had wilfully misled the Imperial Authorities, who were bound by their own despatches, and also that the racial bar in the Orange Free State had not been removed. Existing rights were disturbed, and the marriage amendment was unsatisfactory. Mr. Gandhi asserted that unless the Royal sanction was withheld and fresh assurances were given that the provisional settlement would be entirely carried out, the revival of passive resistance by both men and women was certain immediately the Bill became law.

The expedition under Dr. de Filippi, which is to explore the Western Himalayas and Karakoram, has now been completely organised. The equipment is being shipped from London, while the scientific apparatus, now being collected at Genoa, will be despatched for Bombay by an Italian liner at the end of July. Dr. de Filippi's scientific staff is wholly Italian, with the exception of Mr. J. A. Spranger, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who will act as assistant topographer. An officer of the Indian Trigonometrical Survey will accompany the expedition and take part in the survey work. The list of subscribers is headed by the King of Italy, who gives £400. The Government of India contributes £1,000, and is giving all possible support to the enterprise.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock yesterday morning there were two attacks from plague in Bombay and three deaths out of a total mortality of 85. The mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 105 and that for the year before 82. The plague attacks were reported respectively from Esplanade and Byculla. There were no attacks from small-pox nor from cholera. Out of 1,430 rats caught during the same period, sixteen were found to be plague infected.

Mr. G. E. Bamber, late Inspector of the Bombay Police Force, asks us to deny the statement that he was dismissed from the force, on account of the motor shooting case at Kurla. We understand that Mr. Bamber has resigned from the force.

The following is the rainfall registered at the Colaba Observatory for the twenty-four hours ended at eight o'clock yesterday morning.

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 4, 0.47 in.

Fall to date since June 1, 26.83 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 4.77 in.

Although the sun shone at intervals yesterday the sky was overclouded and slight showers fell during the earlier part of the day. During the afternoon a light drizzle began to fall and the clouds closed up as if heavy rain might fall.

COLLISION ON E. I. R.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 4.

A collision occurred this morning at Magra station on the East Indian Railway between a passenger train and a light engine. Several carriages of the passenger train were derailed and a Bengali passenger, who jumped out, was rather seriously injured.

GREEK CHARGES.

BULGARIAN LINES PIERCED.

RUMANIA MOBILISING.

TURKISH PRESS COUNSELS REVENGE.

MONTENEGRO OPPOSES BULGARIA

POWERS DO NOTHING.

The chief features of to-day's war news are that Rumania has at last started mobilising her splendid army of 500,000 men, and that Montenegro has intimated her determination to join Greece and Servia against Bulgaria. The combination intend carrying on hostilities with the utmost vigour against Bulgaria till that country is forced to come to terms.

Turkey's attitude is officially described as neutral but popular opinion is urging her to set at nought the Enos—Midia boundary and let the fresh army at Chatalja lines take the field against Bulgaria.

The Powers, tired of inducing the "allies" to arbitrate, are now said to favour their fighting it out, as they think the States will be all the better inclined to listen to them after a short and sharp conflict.

There is no news from Sofia about the operations but Greek and Servian despatches point to signal successes for them all along the line.

GREEK SUCCESSES.

BULGAR'S HEADLONG FLIGHT.

LONDON, July 4.

Greek official despatches announce the recapture of Ghevgheli, the re-opening of communication with the Servians and the capture of Nigrita. The despatches state that the Bulgarians in their headlong flight lost many drowned in the River Vardar.

GREEK INFANTRY'S HEROISM.

LONDON, July 4.

Correspondents with the Greeks dwell on the extraordinary dash of the infantry. They waded for miles through marches and stormed fortified positions with bayonets, unsupported by guns, which it was impossible to use.

THE SALONIKA CONFLICT.

LONDON, July 4.

Immediately the Bulgarians at Salonika were disarmed, the Greeks marched out. King Constantine took command on Wednesday morning and ordered an advance of eight divisions. The first Bulgarian position was taken after a rush of the whole of the infantry for three thousand yards.

THE BATTLE OUTSIDE SALONIKA.

BULGARIANS CLEARED FROM KILKISH.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SALONIKA, July 3.

In the battle outside Salonika the Greek artillery overpowered the Bulgarian artillery, on which the Greek infantry made bayonet charges and pierced the Bulgarian line. The artillery cleared the Bulgarians from the whole plain of Kilkish. The Greeks, driving the Bulgarians northward, captured six officers and many other prisoners.

HEAVY BULGARIAN LOSSES.

LONDON, July 3.

A Greek official despatch reports heavy Bulgarian losses in yesterday's fighting outside Salonika. The Greek losses are admitted to have been considerable, but not excessive. Four quickfirers were captured by the Greeks.

ALLEGED MASSACRES BY BULGARIANS.

LONDON, July 4.

A telegram from the Greek headquarters alleges that Bulgarians massacred the inhabitants of Nigrita and Gobdantza.

SERVIAN DESPATCHES.

LONDON, July 4.

Two thousand wounded have arrived at Belgrade.

A Servian official despatch says that the Servian casualties in the three days' battle at Ovcepolye were six thousand, and that the Bulgarians lost many more.

Fighting is proceeding at Kotchana and Ishtip.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF 1,500 SERVIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, July 4.

A telegram from Sofia states that the Bulgarians captured 1,500 Servian troops.

SERVIA "SATISFIED WITH OPERATIONS."

LONDON, July 3.

The Servians report that a fight is in progress to-day near Kochana. The result is not yet known and there are no further details, but the Ministers of Justice and Commerce, questioned on leaving the Cabinet meeting in Belgrade, declared, broadly smiling that they were satisfied with the operations.

DEARTH OF DOCTORS AND NURSES.

BELGRADE, July 4.

The number of doctors and nurses here is wholly inadequate to tend the enormous influx of the wounded.

NO NEWS FROM SOFIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 4.

Little information is forthcoming from Sofia regarding the fighting Greek and Servian despatches, therefore, hold the field.

BULGARIA DENIES SERVIAN SUCCESSES.

SOFIA, July 3.

The Bulgarian Government flatly denies Servian successes and accuses Servia of making attacks which have been repulsed.

PORTE'S ATTITUDE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.

It is declared here that the Porte has decided to maintain a neutral attitude towards the war, keeping in view only the Enos-Midia line.

TURKEY'S REVENGE ON BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.

The Press is urging the Government to hold the Chatalja army in readiness to take revenge on Bulgaria.

RUMANIA ORDERS MOBILISATION.

BUKHAREST, July 3.

The King has ordered general mobilization.

MONTENEGRO JOIN GREEKS AND SERVIANS.

CETTINJE, July 4.

Reports of Bulgaria's aggression have aroused the anger of Montenegro, which supports the Greeks and Servians. It is understood that the three States will carry on fighting until Bulgaria shows a desire to cease hostilities.

DIPLOMATIC FEELING IN LONDON.

BETTER TO LET THEM FIGHT IT OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

There is a strong feeling in diplomatic quarters here that it will be better for all parties in the Balkans if they fight it out now they have begun. A satisfactory settlement will be easier after a short, sharp conflict.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

LIVELY ALL-NIGHT SITTING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 3.

In a lively all-night sitting of the Commons in the Committee Stage of the Plural Voting Bill, the proceedings continued without interruption for eighteen hours. Mr. Bonar Law refused to make arrangement to facilitate the passage of the Bill, as a protest against the constant use of the closure and guillotine.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

ENGLAND RECOGNISES ANNEXATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BRUSSELS, July 3.

The "Journal de Bruxelles" says that Sir Edward Grey, on June 27th, handed to the Belgian Minister in London a Note formally recognising the annexation of Congo.

SUFFRAGETTES SENTENCED.

THREE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Miss Clara Giveen and Miss Kitty Marion, suffragettes, have been sentenced to three years' penal servitude in connection with the burning of the Grand Stand at Hurst Park on June 9th.

Mr. C. A. H. Edwards, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Lower Ganges Bridge Canal project to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

EXAMINATION TO BE IN PUBLIC.

MEDICAL WITNESSES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 3.

The Islington Commission has decided to examine witnesses in public.

The Commission will hear Sir Havelock Charles and Sir Pardey Lukis to-morrow; Professor R. Lodge, Edinburgh, on Wednesday; and Mr. S. M. Leathes, Civil Service Commissioner, on the 9th instant.

LONDON, July 4.

Lord Islington presided at to-day's sitting of the Public Services Commission.

In his evidence Sir Havelock Charles said that all candidates for the Indian Civil Service were on entry examined by the Civil Service Commissioners. They never came before his Medical Board until they came home on sick leave. The examination for all other Services was conducted by the Medical Board of the India Office. So far as could be ascertained, there was no standard for the Commissioners' examination published. What that standard was had often puzzled witness. For instance, for examinations in eyesight, he found men going to India much below the standard adopted by the Board. He urged the introduction of an examination to prevent members rejected on good grounds by one Board going to another. He did not think it good to go to India before the age of 22. He preferred examination by a Board, rather than by an individual.

Sir Pardey Lukis did not think there was any objection to a man of 22 going out. It was not so much the dangers of the climate as the carelessness of individuals that must be guarded against. Replying to a question he said that many invalids coming home suffered from neurasthenia and nervous breakdowns. He did not see how these ailments were always to be foreseen by the examiners in London. The difficulty was to determine whether they resulted from physical defects or the stress of work in India.

The Commission then adjourned.

TURCO-PERSIAN BOUNDARY.

A DELIMITATION COMMISSION TO FIX THE LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.

An agreement has been finally concluded on the question of the Turco-Persian frontier.

It has been decided to appoint a Delimitation Commission, the delegates being from Turkey, Persia Great Britain and Russia.

TURKISH REFORMS.

DECENTRALISATION AND EFFICIENCY IN ASIA MINOR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.

A Committee from the Embassies yesterday discussed the scheme of reforms in Asia Minor submitted by the Porte, which provides for decentralization and the appointment of an Inspector-General and other officials.

JAPAN AND CALIFORNIA.

ANOTHER NOTE FROM MR. BRYAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 4.

Viscount Chinda has presented to the Californian Government a Note from Mr. Bryan which proves to be merely an elaboration of the previous Note.

ENGLAND'S AERIAL FLEET.

GIFT BY BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NAIROBI, July 4.

£1,000 have been subscribed in British East Africa for the purchase of an aeroplane for Great Britain.

Mr. Bhojsing Gurndinomal, pleader and President of the Sukkur Municipality, gave an "At Home" on the 30th June in honour of Mr. Chatfield, Collector of Sukkur, on the latter's proceeding on long leave.

THE RAND STRIKE.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

VIGOROUS MEASURES TO BE TAKEN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PRETORIA, July 4.

The strike of miners is still spreading.

Five hundred men of the Bedfordshire Regiment have left for the Rand, and six hundred cavalry have been ordered there from Potchefstroom.

JOHANNESBURG, July 4.

Engineers, carpenters, joiners and masons have balloted in favour of striking in sympathy with the miners.

The Government is concentrating several thousand troops and police on the Rand, including two thousand Regulars.

The Government threatens to take most vigorous measures in the event of violence.

"PATRIKA" CONTEMPT CASE.

MR. JUSTICE MOOKERJEE'S JUDGMENT.

(From our own Correspondents.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee, in the course of his judgment in the "A. B. Patrika" contempt case says:—

The Advocate-General minutely criticised the language used in these articles; in fact, the analysis, was so close and the criticism so severe that they considerably diminished the weight which the Court would otherwise be inclined to attach to the arguments on behalf of the Crown in a proceeding of criminal nature. The obvious course to pursue in cases of this description is to read the articles as they stand and to attach to words used their natural meaning without the assistance of a laborious commentary. These articles do undoubtedly insinuate in places that the preliminary investigation by the police has been carried on in an objectionable manner. An insinuation of this description may merit strong disapprobation and it is unfair to the investigating officers inasmuch as the vagueness and generality of the charge makes it impossible for any individual member to repudiate the charge or to defend his character, but I am unable to accept the contention that an allegation of this character constituted contempt of court. The Advocate-General has strenuously contended that the articles in question are of an extremely reprehensible character and that, in fact, it is difficult to imagine any comment on a pending cause more worthy of the strongest condemnation. It must be remembered, however, that we cannot consider these articles except for the determination of one question, namely whether they constitute contempt of this court.

NO MOTIVE TO EMBARRASS GOVERNMENT.

There has been a tendency in the course of the argument addressed to us on behalf of the Crown to identify the Criminal Intelligence Department with the Local Government. A plain reading of the articles amply justifies the view that the writer had no motive or intention to embarrass the Government. In my opinion those articles plainly do not constitute contempt of this court, however much one may regret comments should be published upon a case under judicial investigation.

There is finally one important point which I desire to emphasise. The insistence with which this application has been placed before the court by the Advocate-General plainly indicates that it has been overlooked on behalf of the Crown that an application is not entitled as a matter of right to order commitment of a person for contempt but that an application is always addressed to the discretion of the Court. The power, it is well settled, must be exercised with caution and only when the case is clear beyond controversy, because it is arbitrary jurisdiction.

ROMAN PRECEDENTS.

After referring to the emphatic warning given by eminent Judges against the inconsiderate use of this power the judgment proceeded: This reluctance of courts to take action except in cases of great gravity may be traced to quite respectable antiquity. Historians record that when the Emvised him that the best policy was to peror Augustus desired to punish a historian for contempt Mecalnus adlet such things pass and be forgotten. Caesar said on a similar occasion that to retaliate was only to contend with impudence and put oneself on the same level, and even Tiberius acted upon the same view. The Theodesian Code also made this law and expressly declared that the slanderers of Majesty should be unpunished, for if this proceeeded from levity it was to be despised, if from madness, it was to be pitied, and if from malice it was to be forgiven; for all such sayings were to be regarded according to the weight they bore.

After an anxious consideration of the articles and arguments addressed to us on behalf of the Crown by the Advocate-General my deliberate conclusion is that the application is entirely misconceived and no order for attachment should be made. In my opinion the application must be refused with costs.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S MESSAGE.

APPOINTMENT OF JOINT COMMISSION URGED.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association beg respectfully to bring to Your Lordship's notice how deeply and grievously the hearts and feelings of the people of all classes and communities in this Presidency have been stirred by the passing of the Indian Immigration Act by the South African Legislature. They regard it as an outrage, indignity and gross injustice to the Indian people, who are equal subjects in the British Empire. They recall the pronouncement by the mouth of Lord Lansdowne that any unjust or unequal treatment of British Indian subjects in what was then a foreign State would be a cause of war.

Now, in the same territory under the British Crown, the Colonial Government are permitted to oppress and degrade British Indian subjects far more outrageously and arbitrarily than before. In spite of all the promises and hopes held out from time to time, not only are British Indian subjects arbitrarily excluded, but a measure is passed which retains the racial bar, disturbs existing rights in Natal and Cape Colony, pronounces ex-indentured Indians to be prohibited immigrants, repudiates Indian marriage laws, and places married Indian women in a most invidious position. The indignities thrust upon Indians in South Africa during the past year have been borne with patience, now exhausted, and this harassment and denial of the common rights of British citizenship must result in a new passive resistance movement in South Africa and widespread agitation in India.

The Indian people in the last resort commend the protection of their fellow countrymen to the august solicitude of their beloved King-Emperor and, therefore, earnestly implore Your Excellency's Government to urge upon the Imperial Government that the Government of South Africa be informed that His Majesty's veto will be exercised unless the operation of the measure is postponed pending a joint Imperial, Indian and Colonial conference with a view to the solution of the problem in such a manner as will preserve the rights of His Majesty's Indian subjects as guaranteed in the gracious proclamation of Queen Victoria.

An identical telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State.

CALCUTTA DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN DANGER.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER SILTING OF BIDYADHERI RIVER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Government of Bengal has appointed a committee of engineers to consider the question of reported silting up of the Bidyadheri River into which most of the sewage of Calcutta flows. If the river is silting up it means that the whole drainage system of Calcutta is threatened. The report and the recommendations of the Committee are awaited with anxiety.

BARISAL CASE.

ONE OF THE ACCUSED ILL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, July 4.

To-day the Special Magistrate who is trying the Conspiracy Case was informed by the Superintendent of the Jail that Rohini Kumar Guha, one of the accused in the Barisal Conspiracy Case, has suddenly fallen ill. His condition is such as to necessitate absolute rest for at least three days. The case has been therefore postponed till Monday next.

Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., is to act as President of the Corporation of Madras during the absence of Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

ACTRESS V. MARQUIS.

CASE COMPROMISED FOR £50,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

In the King's Bench Division, the actress Miss Daisy Markham sued the Marquis of Northampton for breach of promise. The case was settled by the defendant paying £50,000 and costs.

Counsel explained that the engagement was broken off at the request of the defendant's father, the late Marquis.

Counsel read a letter from the defendant to the plaintiff saying that he still loved and respected her and that he was doing what he did from a sense of duty.

PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

WON BY LANCE CHEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

The following is the result of the Princess of Wales Stakes:—

LANCE CHEST	1
CATMINT	2
FORTYFOOT	3

Won by half a length; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Eleven started.

Betting:—100 to 9 against Lance Chest, 4 to 1 Catmint, 20 to 1 Fortyfoot.

White Magic was ridden by E. Huxley and Fortyfoot by Winter.

John Amendall (H. Jones) 9-6, Equilibrium (Donoghue) 8-8 and Coligny (Buckley) 8-1 also ran.

Lorenzo did not start.

Pilliwinkie was favourite at 7 to 4 against.

POONA THREATENING CASE.

ACCUSED RELEASED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 4.

Mr. Fawcett, District Judge, to-day delivered judgment acquitting Narayan Govind Sathe, ex-clerk in the Poona Municipality, who was charged with sending a threatening letter to Mr. Maconochie, Collector of Nasik, some two years ago.

The case had been on and off before the courts for the past year. The letter in question was dated 18th December, 1910, and it threatened to murder Mr. Maconochie if justice was not meted out to the people. The names signed to the letter were Mundarji and Kumthekar, the former of whom was an octroi Inspector and the latter the Chief Officer of the Poona City Municipality. As the accused Sathe was not on good terms with them, it was supposed that he wrote the letter in order to get them into trouble.

Mr. Fawcett, in his judgment, stated that the prosecution mainly relied on the opinion of the Government expert in handwriting, Mr. Hardless, who said that the writings of the letter and the envelope were in the handwriting of the accused. The value of that opinion was, however, necessarily defective in view of the failure of Mr. Hardless to appear to give evidence in the Court, though the case had been adjourned for over an year to enable him to do so. Finding that it was hopeless to procure his attendence within any definite time, the Judge stated he could not safely rely on his opinion for want of full and proper explanation before the Court. There had been a comparison of the documents with the handwriting of the accused made in open Court, but unfortunately the comparison has not been made in the manner which affords to His Honour's mind adequate grounds for accepting the expert's opinion as convicing or safe to rely, and His Honour certainly did not think that he would be justified in accepting Mr. Hardless's verdict. The assessors' opinion was that it was not proved that the accused was the writer of the letter. His Honour therefore concurred with the assessors and discharged the accused.

The committee appointed to enquire into certain matters connected with the Tata Research Institute have completed their task and the report is now under preparation.

E. I. R. DISASTER.

WRECKED CARRIAGES RECOVERED.

NO MORE DEAD BODIES FOUND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Information has reached the E. I. Railway authorities in Calcutta that all the wrecked carriages of No. 27, Up passenger train which fell into the Salko river on the Ondal-Santhia section of the Railway have been recovered, excepting the engine which has not been hauled up yet. The brake van, six third class carriages, and one second class carriage were found to be reduced to matchwood; while one intermediate and a second class carriage were found damaged beyond repairs.

No more bodies of passengers supposed to have been killed by the accident have been found.

It is believed that the passengers had scrambled out of the wrecked carriages and were drowned, their bodies being carried away by the tide which, it is said, must have been running at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

ACCIDENT NOT DUE TO FARTURE OF BRIDGES.

(From our Correspondent.)

The following is a copy of letter dated the 30th June, 1913, from the Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Railway Board through the Senior Government Inspector:—

I beg to report that yesterday, I visited the scene of the Accidents that ocurred to No. 27 Up and to a light engine on the morning of the 28th on the Ondal-Sainthia branch of the East Indian Railway. (1) in the first case there is no doubt in my opinion that shortly before No. 27 Up reached the bridge (six spans of 40 ft. girders) over the Saklo leiver at mile 135-4 the bank behind the south abutment filled the engine plunged into the gap, demolishing the south abutment and knocking the girders off their piers and driving girders off their piers and deiving the two remaining spans several feet northwards the northernmost span has demolished the parapet and ballast walls. On top of the engine followed a brake van and seven passenger vehicles which are hopelessly smashed up. It is impossible to say as yet how many have been killed, but eleven dead bodies of passengers have been recovered up to date. The whole of the engine staff is missing

(2) Meanwhile the bank behind the north abutment of the bridge over the Hinglo river (7 spans of 40 ft. girders) between Panchra and Pandavedwar stations was breached for a distance of 30 feet and a similar break occurred behind the south abutment of the bridge over the Singaran river (6 spans of 40 feet girders) near, Ondal, so that a break down train has not yet been able to reach the site of the accident.

(3) At mile 140-13 the bridge (6 span of 40 feet girders) over the Bukeswar river near Chinpal station was undamaged, but the bank behind the south abutment had failed. A light engine going south crossed the bridge and fell into the gap. The flood washed the engine crew out of the cab, the khalasi being unfortunately drowned. The driver and fireman escaped.

(4) Meanwhile the bank slipped at the north approach of the bribge (4 spans of 40 feet girders) over the Chandia river three miles south of Suri station and also near the south outer signal of that station, rendering aid from the Sainthia side impossible.

(5) In addition to the above damages the bank was topped by the flood at mile 136 and several chains of tract and ballast were washed off the bank.

(6) Work is now in progress on bank repairs, and it is hoped that passengers traffic will be resumed shortly from Sainthia to Chinpai and from Ondal to Panchra. From Panchra to Chinpai traffic cannot be resumed for some time as diversions cannot be put in.

(7) In my opinion none of the bridges failed, the damage in each case being caused by bank failure.

(8) I gather that the flood arose with extraordinary rapidity as the state of affairs on the 27th evening gave rise to no grave apprehension.

POLITICS AT HOME.

THE MARCONI DEBATE.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 20.

"This wretched subject," said Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, yesterday, "could not be avoided unless you buried yourself in the heart of the Desert of Sahara." Quite so; no one who goes about in the world of men has been able to avoid it for nearly a year, and during the last week Marconi has absorbed the Press and public to the exclusion of everything else, with one exception,—the tragic and spectacular consequences of the race-course "outrages" at Epsom and Ascot. Nothing else has had a chance, not even the elaborately stage managed progress of Sir Edward Carson and his fellow-crusaders on behalf of civil war. That progress was planned to follow the second vote of the Commons on the Home Rule Bill, and its organisers naturally trusted to the comparative slacknes of midsummer as a help to their cause. But it was all a miscalculation. Beyond the "packed" audiences in the provincial cities, which have been enjoying Sir Edward Carson's oratory and been bored to death by his prosy colleagues, nobody has so much as a thought to spare for the Ulster pilgrimage. We have been taken up with the far more actual and exciting subjects.

"NOT GUILTY, BUT."

"Lame Excuses," "Lloyd George eats the Leek" (see any Bombay University edition of Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fifth"). With these headlines, and many other, the Opposition newspapers received the statements made in the House on Wednesday by the Attorney-General and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The House of Commons had two days of "the great debate," which ended last night in a division on straight party lines and with the "mechanical majority" declaring in favour of the accused Ministers. The official Opposition amendment was moved by Mr. George Cave, the lawyer member for a Surrey constituency. It was in the following terms—terms which seem exceedingly mild when put alongside the lurid accusations of the "New Witness" and the "National Review":—

"That this House regrets the transaction of certain of his Majesty's Ministers in the shares of the Marconi Company of America and the want of frankness displayed by Ministers in their communications on the subject to the House."

To this a Liberal amendment was moved by Mr. Buckmaster, another lawyer member, stating that the House—

"After hearing the statements of Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to their purchase of shares in the Marconi Company of America, accepts those statements, and deems it right to put on record its reprobation of the false charges of the gravest description brought against Ministers, which have proved to be wholly devoid of foundation."

In a speech which was by common consent the best delivered during the debate, Mr. Balfour yesterday suggested that the motion and the amendment should be run together, and that the House should agree upon an expression of regret, as regards the action of Ministers—while exonerating them from blame. The advice has not been acted upon. Mr. Bonar Law, though saying that he accepted entirely every word spoken by Mr. Balfour, announced (after an attempt at compromise) that the Opposition could not agree to a unanimous vote. Hence the debate wore to an end after a succession of dreary speeches and a noticeably commonplace summing-up by Sir Edward Grey. "Ministers Vindicated" is the cry in the headlines of the Liberal Press—while, as a matter of fact, first the partisan report of the Select Committee and now the party vote of the House of Commons would seem actually to have damaged the Government in the mind of the public as much as the disclosures of the share transactions themselves. The whole thing has been an extraordinarily complete revelation of our political procedure and temper.

THEIR PUBLIC HONOUR.

"I have tried to banish all personal considerations from my mind, in forming my judgment. I am guided in the course I have now taken solely by my desire to preserve the best traditions of public life, to say no word and to do no act which could by any possibility be construed as relaxing the rigidity of the rules of conduct properly applicable to Ministers of the Crown. This House may lay down rules but in the end it is not rules, but the high principle and the public honour of our public men, to whatever party they may belong, which are the best safeguards for the purity of our public life." (Loud cheers.)

If any person who had not read the report of the Commons debate were asked to guess the name of the man who had spoken this passage as a peroration, he would surely reply that at least there was one man, from whom in such circumstances it could not have come, namely, the Attorney-General. Yet it was precisely Sir Rufus Isaacs who used the words, thereby encouraging the average man to think and say that we are all weary to death of this endless talk about honour and integrity. It is part of the heavy pretence our politicians make, especially when they are required to make a plain statement of fact and to assure the public, whose servants they are, that they have given up their foolish attempts at concealment. On the whole, despite its elaborate pretences and its vast expenditure of words over matters which for weeks past have been common property, the debate may be said to have been worth while. It has had the effect of eliciting from the Prime Minister a candid admission that his colleagues kept him in ignorance of what they were doing, and from Mr. George and Sir Rufus Isaacs the confession that they ought not to have concealed the facts from the House last October, and that, if they had known then what they know now, nothing would have induced them to touch the Marconi shares. The honours of the debate, beyond question, rest with Mr. Balfour. His speech was up to his best level. It was admirable in argument and fine in temper. This morning we have the interesting spectacle of the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Westminster Gazette" sharing the regret of the "Times" and the "Standard" that the house did not follow Mr. Balfour's lead.

A FEW RESULTS.

The impression one gets from talking to many kinds of people is chiefly, perhaps, that the public is thoroughly disturbed at the exposure of the secrecy in which the political game is carried on. The accused Ministers, faced over and over again with their denials of last October, explained to the House that they wished to put the facts in full before the Select Committee, the body expressly appointed to get at the truth. But if that were so, as Mr. Balfour put it, why did they not suggest to the Committee that they should be the first witnesses to be called? Had that been done, Mr. Balfour pointed out, the whole of the difficulty would have been escaped, "the whole of this gradual and almost dramatic discovery of one crisis after another would have been avoided." That is the first thing. The public, irrespective of party, is disgusted that time and again the Ministers concerned should only have disclosed facts when they were compelled to do so by accidental circumstances. As for rank-and-file Liberals, with whom the virtue of the party leaders is an article of faith, they are miserable over the situation and not at all convinced that there is not something still concealed. They are perturbed over the concealment; they are irritated by Mr. Lloyd George's impenitent declarations that his share transaction was an investment; they agree with Mr. Balfour's dictum that no "flutter" must be indulged in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. And they are (there can be no doubt about it) bothered in the matter of the majority report of the Select Committee—which was to all intents and purposes thrown over by both Ministers on their defence; and equally so by the gross impropriety of the Falconer-Booth combination. These two members, who were repreatedly accused during the inquiry of a determination to prevent the full truth being arrived at, were both in possession of the facts with regard to the shareholdings: yet they cross-examined the accusing editors day after day with the deliberate intention of removing the public suspicions as to the connection of Ministers with American Marconis. Apart from all other considerations, this is serious because, as one member rightly argued, it has brought the method of inquiry by Parliamentary Committee into disrepute.

SOME GOOD RESULTS.

From the public point of view, however, the weary and obscure business has not been without good results. It should tell decidedly towards the cleaning up of public life; and at the very least it has had the effect of making thousands of people realise what the actual accompaniments of the political game are in this country. A good deal of comment has been aroused by the very tame attitude adopted by Ministers in the debate. Mr. Lloyd George, it is true, showed some disposition to carry the war into the enemy's country, and he hit out in his old vigorous style against his accusers. But the feeling is that he must have been held in by the Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey and prevented by them from making reprisals. Obviously, it would have been perfectly legitimate for the Government ("as a Government," as Mr. Asquith would say) to express regrets and give assurances for the future, and then to challenge the Opposition on the whole line of attack by asking on what ground of principle and policy they had taken their stand. What about their own record? Are they prepared to defend the conduct of former Tory Ministers with regard to contracting firms, or investments in certain industries, or the sale of private property to Government departments? The Government, in point of fact, has done itself most injury by its stupid talk of honour, its lame defensive action and its acquiescence in the whitewashing policy. The debate showed (what the Belloc-Chesterton group is always saying) that English party leaders will not hit one another. And there is no reason to suppose that the Prime Minister will take steps to get the House to frame rules for the future as to what is and what is not permissible to members of the Government. Now is the time for that to be done, in order that some concrete benefit may accrue to the public service from the accusations and revelations of the past twelve months. But it won't be done; and the Opposition will have succeeded in preparing a very thick rod for their own back. No one pretends that Tory politicans are more scrupulous than Liberals in regard to Stock Exchange enterprises; and they may be quite sure that their pious sentiments will come home to roost.

THE SUFFRAGIST FUNERAL PAGEANT.

Last Saturday afternoon the funeral of Miss Emily Davison, who was killed on the Epson race-course on Derby Day, provided London with one of the most remarkable sights of the season. It was, of course, inevitable that the occasion should be taken advantage of for a great demonstration, and all the attendant circustances favoured the project. The day was fine, the women suffragists mustered in many thousands, and the populace turned out in a vast multitude. The body was carried across central London, from Victoria Station to King's Cross. For almost the whole of the long route the roads were packed with spectators. On the whole, the behaviour of the crowed was excellent: but at certain points, especially in the neighbourhood of King's Cross, there was a muster of the lower element which could not be restrained even in the presence of the coffin. A pause was made midway in the march for a funeral service in a Bloomsbury church, and it was at this point that the crowd was thickest. Rarely have I seen, even on a day of the most imposing public ceremony, a closer mass of humanity than that which filled every available piece of space at the Oxford Street crossing. The popular interest of the procession was enhanced by the fact that just before the start Mrs. Pankhurst was re-arrested, in Westminster, as she was entering her carriage. The prison authorities have since had to release her again: they are, it would seem, now occupied in compassing her death by the repetition of short terms in jail, during which it is known, she will take no food. Meanwhile the representatives of the militant organisation who were put on trial for conspiracy, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the lowest division; and most of them, it is believed, have gone on hunger strike. Nearly all of them are subordinate employees of the Women's Social and Political Union and have no responsibility for the organisation—a circumstance similar to that which has been frequently pointed out in connection with conspiracy trials in India. Yesterday was Gold Cup Day at Ascot, the most fashionable of all days in the British racing calendar; and the afternoon papers announced an event which was taken at first to be a repetition of the Davison tragedy. But the first news was immediately corrected. The man Hewitt, who ran out armed and stood before the leading horse, is not known as a suffragist at all. Papers found on him showed that he had been contemplating suicide; it is supposed that he was suffering from religious mania and it is said that he had been influenced by Mrs. Besant's lectures. All the same his deed is laid to the charge of the suffragists, just as in other quarters they are blamed for the trouble in Bengal: whereas it would seem more logical to seek for the rebellious influence in the neighbourhood of Sir Edward Carson.

THE IMPERIAL CAPITAL.

SUPERIORITY OF SOUTH SITE.

MEDICAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 3.

The following is the full text of the report of the Committee appointed under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy to report upon the comparative healthiness of the proposed northern and southern sites for the new Imperial city of Delhi signed by Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, Mr. H. T. Keeling and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S.:—

In accordance with the wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy conveyed in a letter from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, dated 25th February 1913, this Committee has been convened to consider the comparative healthiness of the proposed northern and southern sites of the new Imperial capital at Delhi.

2. We have carefully inspected both sites, have perused the records and reports bearing on the question at issue, and have consulted the officer in charge of the malarial survey of Delhi Province.

3. After mature deliberation we wish to express our general concurrence in the conclusions arrived at in the two reports submitted to His Excellency the Vicercy by the town planners. These reports deal fully with the physical features of both the northern and southern sites, the chief of which from the medical and sanitary point of view, are the space for building purposes, the liability to flooding, the nature of the soil, the height of the subsoil water and the tendency to water logging. These points we will now proceed to discuss in detail.

OBJECTIONS TO NORTH SITE.

4. In order that the new Imperial city may be built on the northern site it is necessary to reduce its area to approximately five square miles. This in our opinion is the absolute minimum space upon which you can start planning the Imperial city, and we fail to see where even this minimum amount of suitable ground can be found on the northern site. The total area of the land lying to the east of the Grand Trunk Road, which is not at present developed and which is at a level not liable to periodical flooding, is four square miles. From this estimate we exclude the southern portion of the Ridge, the Parks, Cemeteries, the Civil Lines, the open land outside the city walls and all land which will require raising and consolidation before it can be built upon. A further addition of about 2¼ square miles can be obtained by the inclusion of the last named area together with the Civil Lines and the Bela north of the railway bridge. The Bela, however, is at present uninhabitable and would require to be reclaimed. It will be seen therefore that assuming that it is possible to build the city on this area there is not sufficient room for internal and external expansion. Moreover, even if it were possible to make the proposed site healthy it will still remain in dangerous proximity to the malarious swamps of the Barari plain, the low-lying portions of which would require to be raised to an extent varying from 8 to 11 feet for at least half a mile from the margin of the inhabited area. Assuming that this could be accomplished at a reasonable cost, regarding the possibility of which we entertain grave doubts, this area would be required as a protective zone and would not be available for these purposes.

WATER LOGGED FOR YEARS.

The major portion of the proposed northern site, excluding the Civil Lines and the Bela area requiring reclamation, consists of a cold sour clay heavily water logged. In the opinion of the Committee this water logging is mainly the result of many years of supersaturation from irrigation and we consider that even if by stoppage of irrigation and by the diversion and improvement of existing drainage lines the level of the subsoil water were lowered to a certain extent the soil would still remain from the health point of view unsatisfactory for building purposes. We are of opinion that there would be grave risk of excessive distress from rheumatic affections and diseases of the respiratory system including tuberculosis, which is already becoming such a serious problem in urban areas all over India. Moreover, owing to the dampness of the site this area during the cold weather months would be subject to heavy mists in the evening and the mornings and this would further increase the dangers from the diseases noted above. On the other hand, the soil on the southern site is a good agricultural lime, light and porous in character. It is not water logged and the drainage both superficial and underground is good.

MALARIA-CARRYING MOSQUITOS.

5. The Committee submits two maps prepared by the officer-in-charge of the malarial survey of the Delhi Province. These show a very striking difference as regards the malarial endemicity of the two sites as shown by the percentage of enlarged spleens amongst the children residing in the villages in the respective areas and also by the relative distribution and prevalence of the two most dangerous species of malaria-carrying mosquitos, viz., M. culifacies and ne stephensi. It will be seen that whereas in the northern area the average percentage of enlarged spleens reaches the very high figure of 65, in the southern area it is only 23. It may also be noted that the splenic index is fairly regular over the whole of the northern area showing a general infection throughout, whilst in the southern area there is a very marked and definite decrease in the splenic index. As one gets away from the numerous excavations on the borders of Delhi city regarding the distribution of mosquitos in the two areas, it will be observed that the breeding grounds on the northern site are very much more widespread and regularly distributed. Apart from the Najafgarh drain, the canal and the nullahs leading down to the river Jumna they consist of extensive swamps and pools which would be extremely difficult to deal with effectively on account of the tendency to flooding, the general water logging, defective drainage and the still retentive nature of the soil. The attached photograph showing a pool in the vicinity of Dahirpur village represents the normal monsoon conditions over a large portion of the northern area. In the southern area, on the other hand, the chief breeding grounds consist of the Okhla navigation cut, the kankar pits brick-field excavations, well and bunds across small nullahs. These are all artificial conditions and can be remedied without difficulty. A further point of importance and one which accounts largely for the smaller prevalence of malaria in the southern area deserves consideration. An examination of the natural distribution of the different varieties for mosquitos in the two areas shows that in the southern area the proportion of dangerous to non-dangerous varieties is far lower than in the northern. Thus while of a total number of mosquitos captured in the northern area 34 per cent. belonged to the dangerous species of M. culicifacies and ne stephensi in the southern area only 20 per cent. were included in this category.

TEST OF MORTALITY STATISTICS.

6. The mortality statistics of the villages in both areas are very defective and show many omissions, but assuming that the percentage of error is the same in each case the average mortality over a period of five years, works out at 15.1 per mile per annum for the southern area and 46.0 for the northern. These figures are in agreement with what one would expect from the malarial conditions noted in the previous paragraph and shown in the accompanying maps. They may therefore be taken as a reasonably accurate gauge of the conditions existing in the two areas.

7. The Committee presumes that if the new Imperial city is built upon the northern site it will be necessary to provide a location for troops close to the Capital. No such location appears to be available within the area now under consideration without placing either the troops or some of the Indian population upon extremely undesirable land. We have already indicated the effect of such a location upon the civil population. It is reasonable to suppose that the effect upon troops would be similar.

PROPOSED ARTIFICIAL LAKE.

8. In order to secure the healthiness of old Delhi, whatever site may be adopted for the new Imperial city, the river Jumna must be trained to flow within certain definite limits so as to avoid the formation of shallows and pools and it will be necessary to deal with the whole river frontage but from the medical and sanitary point of view we are not in favour of Sir Bradford Leslie's scheme for the creation of an artificial lake above the railway bridge. In our opinion Sir Bradford's proposal will have no effect whatever upon the incidence of plague. On the other hand it will intensify the adverse conditions already prevailing upon the northern site.

In conclusion the Committee after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site.

TRAINING OF THE JUMNA.

TOWN-PLANNERS' PROPOSALS.

An important feature of the planning of the new Capital is the project for river treatment and water effect. The scheme of river improvement and water treatment shown on the plan is intended to provide for an improved and healthier river frontage from Wazirabad to a point below Indrapat. The river below the railway bridge would be trained towards the city walls by means of groynes on the east side until the channel becomes paralell to the walls and remains at a distance of about 300 yards from them. Then the Bela would be raised to a level above the permanent lake level and given a fall for the drainage of the surface towards the river. The east side of the river where the land is low could be raised by the deposits from flood waters and the edge could be embanked above high flood level and planted with trees. As excavated material will be required in considerable quantities for raising the Bela and for filling and dwelling areas within the new city site an ornamental bay could be formed clear of the main channel of the river opposite to the end of the main avenue by excavation. This would be so arranged that the water of the river could be excluded at those times when it is heavily charged with silt. The level of the water would be maintained by means of sluces below Indrapat in the line of the permanent channel and the free passage of silt laden storm waters as well as the removal of the silt deposited in the permanent channel during periods of small flow would thus be provided for.

Investigation shows that a maximum level of R. L. 672 for water, whilst not sufficiently high to affect prejudicially the low-lying land on the west bank above Wazirabad, would reduce the total quantity of excavation over the shallow area required for the formation of the bay near Indrapat. If in working up the scheme the cost permits the water surface may be reduced to a minimum of R. L. 666. If this proved possible, this reduction in level will remove any subsoil water difficulties that may be urged against the scheme.

From the information available it appears likely that the present flow in the Jumna will meet the requirements of evaporation and pericolation except during periods of an exceptional low flow such as occurred during the month of June last year. On such occasions the water stored above the weir should be a very useful supplement to the Agra canal supply while the drainage of the lake should, such a course become necessary during the hottest portion of the year, would not be unhealthy.

The improvement of the public health of the existing city of Delhi requires that the Bela should be raised and the river bed improved and made more permanent. Expenditure on these works, if carried out as part of a larger scheme of general sanitary regeneration, would help towards completion of this scheme also. The total cost of this scheme including river training excavation and deposit of material, provision of stoney sluices, formation of roads and planting it is considered should not exceed £250,000.

The Committee are of opinion that the carrying out of the scheme outlined would be a great addition to the attraction of the new Capital and they have therefore thought it well to include it in their plan as an important step towards the complete eventual development and embellishment of Delhi.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, July 4.

LEGISLATIVE.

Sir Harcourt Butler is gazetted Vice-President of the Council vice Sir Fleetwood Wilson.

HOME.

Colonel A. O. Evans, I.M.S., is confirmed as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Burma.

Major Windsor, I.M.S., Chemical Examiner, Bengal, is granted two years' leave.

Sri Krishna Mahapatra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is placed under orders of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

Mr. H. H. Doyley, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, is granted two years' leave.

FINANCE.

Mr. Rebello is posted as Assistant Accountant-General in the Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The services of Mr. H. S. Parker, Assistant Engineer, U.P., is placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

COMMERCE.

Mr. F. E. Dempster retires from service.

Dr. Pilgrim officiates as Superintendent Geological Survey, vice Dr. Fermor.

Mr. P. N. Datta, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey retires from service.

EDUCATION.

Dr. Hira Lal Haldar and Babu Satish Chandra Ray are nominated fellows of the Calcutta University.

RAILWAY.

Sanction has been given to the construction of a railway on broad gauge from Burdwan to Kamarkundu on the Tarkessur Railway a distance of 38 miles.

Army Department:—Lieut. E.C. Lentaigne, 4th Rifles, promoted Captain.

Lieut. Col. Stotherd, 30th Lancers, retires from Service.

Voluntering: Lord Willingdon becomes the Honorary Colonel of the Bombay Volunteers.

Marine Department:—W. A. Galbraith, is promoted a Lieutenant.

Foreign Department:—Mr. J. Meikle is appointed Consul for Italy and Herr Schrader, Consul for Austria Hungary at Rangoon.

Mr. E.G. Moylan is appointed Vice-Consul ofr Norway at Akyab.

EDITOR SENT TO JAIL FOR DEFAMATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Subdivisional Magistrate of Perojpur, in the district of Barisal, on Monday, convicted the editor of the "Shurhid", a local fortnightly vernacular paper, of defamation, and sentenced him to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of one hundred and fifty rupees.

THE ONDAL DISASTER.

SURVIVORS' NARRATIVE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 4.

In an interview to-day, a survivor of the railway disaster at the Salko bridge said he and seven other passengers had a narrow escape from death. The carriage in which they were went over an abutment into the river, but they all maanged to get out and on to the bank. He also said that there was a European in the carriage that went down into the river.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

EURASIAN LADS CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged two Eurasian lads, J. Morris and T. Lobo with cheating Mr. Smart, the chief cashier of Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves, in respect of Rs. 14-6. Mr. Pereira, pleader, defended Morris. Both the accused were employed in the above Company, J. Morris being timekeeper. The case for the prosecution was that Lobo who is paid by the actual days he works, had been on a week's leave but was marked present by Morris for that entire week, and in consequence on his termination of leave he received his salary for those days he was absent. Mr. Smart had a few days previous received an anonymous letter warning him of the proceedings of the timekeeper. The defence was that Morris, enquiring daily of other employees whether Lobo was present was wrongfully deceived by them. He said that there was no attempt whatsoever to fraud the Company for Lobo's benefit, but that it was a careless mistake on his part owing to his being too lazy to ascertain daily whether Lobo was really present or not. He had signed him present relying on what he was told and no collusion existed between himself and Lobo. The hearing was adjourned to Monday.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights to the Bombay Port Trust, charged Bandu Hari, tindal of prow No. 4917 and Bandu Tukaram, tindal of prow No. 4823 with sailing their craft in the Dock channal without regulation lights. The evidence showed that the second accused had his light right but had no screens, while the first accused had no screens or proper light. Both the accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

THEFT BY A BOY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Baboo Govind, a Hindu boy, was charged by Laximbai with theft of ornaments and Rs. 25 in cash.

The accused is the adopted son of the complainant. About a week ago he went to live with the complainant. The latter went out one day and on returning discovered her jewellery box broken and some ornaments and Rs. 25 missing. The accused had disappeared. The matter was reported to the police who succeeded in arresting the accused. He pleaded guilty and the magistrate sentenced him to received twelve stripes.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A conversational meeting of the members of the Brotherhood will be held to-day at the Head Quarters of the Brotherhood at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). The senior class on Sunday will meet at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when Mr. Mirza Akbar Alli Khan, B.A., Bar-at-Law will expound "Plato's Phoedrus." The junior class will meet at the Aryan Education Society's Schools, Girgaon, when Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M.A., L.L.B., will conduct the class.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following telegram from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy has been received by Dr. William Nunan, M.D. Honorary Secretary, Bombay Centre, St. John's Ambulance Association and Corps Superintendent, Bombay Corps, in response to a letter of congratulations forwarded by him on behalf of the Bombay Centre and Bombay Corps to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of the auspicious birth day of His Excellency on the 20th ultimo:—"Am directed to convey His Excellency the Viceroy's warm thanks to the Bombay Presidency Centre and Bombay Corps of the Association for their kind letter of congratulations."

PETIT MILL STRIKE.

The Dinshaw Petit Mill on Parel Road was closed yesterday also as the strike of the operatives continues. A number of strikers went to see Mr. Petit, one of the Agents of the Mill at Warden Road, but were told that no increase would be given them in their vages as they were getting sufficient pay.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Per S. S Salsette to London on 5th July 1913.

Barclay's two children, Mr.
Bristow, Mr S
Bagshawe, Mr B W
Cozzens, Mr J E
Durnford, Mr Hugh
Dalgety Major, H S
Finch Captain, W
Gosling, Lt Col C
Hely-Hutchinson, Mrs J
Hunter, Mr
Howsh, Mr Mohamed
Hancock Mrs M
Hukumchand, Mr Chaganlal
Hoon, Mr Pran Nath
Johson, Mr J H
Lilley, Mr H H
Manachand, Mr Panachand
Nicolay, Captain H
Penstone, Mr G W & Mrs
Rustomji Mr J & Mrs
Renton Captain W G F
Shields Mr
Strandes Mr A
Treasure Mr.
Wolf Mr.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RES JUDICATA.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

DORABJI MANEKJI & ORS. v. NAWAB SADRUDIN HASANALI.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Advani, District Judge of Surat, who had reversed the decree of the subordinate Judge of Surat in an order passed under the Summary Settlement Act.

The facts of this case were briefly these:—The Nawab of Vesu, who was the Jagirdar of the said village, had claimed three years' quit-rent under the Summary Settlement Act, and for the arrears of the local fund cess for the three years he had paid to Government in respect of a portion of the village of Vesu in the occupation of Dorabji Manekji and others who were the Inamdars of it. The defendants repudiated all liability to pay either the quit-rent or the cess, on the ground that the Nabob had in 1890 filed a similar suit which was dismissed, and therefore he could bring the fresh suit. The Subordinate Judge held that the claim was *res judicata*, and dismissed the suit with costs. The Nawab appealed to the District Judge of Surat, who held that the Nawat was not entitled to recover the quit-rent under the Summary settlement Act, as the settlement made under that Act did not affect the Inamdars. He, however, held that the Nawab was entitled to recover the local fund cess in respect of the lands held by the defendants, as that cess had been paid by him.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleaders held that the question of the Inamdars' liability to refund the local cess paid by the Nawab was decided against him in 1890. He was now re-opening a question which was *res judicata*. The Court accordingly reversed the decree of the District Judge and restored that of the Subordinate Judge.

FORGERY OF A WILL.

KESHAV RAGHNATH GORE—APPELLANT v. IMPERATOR.

The accused appellant in this case was charged under sections 467, 471 and 193, 196, 197 Indian Penal Code with fraudulently using as genuine a will, which he knew or had reason to believe to be a forged document, with corruptly using as genuine evidence which he knew to be fabricated in that he produced in Court a post card; and with attempting to use as genuine evidence a letter which he knew to be fabricated, and was convicted on all the counts by the learned Sessions Judge of Satara and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, and for each of the other offences to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100.

The facts of this case were that the accused-appellant had forged the will in order that a particular adoption might be set aside. Afterwards he produced the will before the Nazir in a suit relating to the property. The Nazir suspected the genuiness of the will, and hence the inquiry was started by him. It turned out on inquiry that the appellant had conspired with others and forged the will.

Mr. Shingne, who had appeared on behalf of the accused-appellant said that there was no evidence to prove that the will was forged. Phatak and Domle were interested witnesses and besides they simply stated that they did not see the will, when it was drawn up. Oral evidence of Agashe and Phadke was so discrepant that it must be thrown away as unreliable. In fact the Sessions Judge had not taken that as trustworthy. Sidbhat's confession was irrelevant and it directly contradicted Agashe and Phadke as to time. Gore was not shown to be in any way concerned in the alleged forgery before or after it. There were no reasonable grounds to suppose that Gore knew the will to be forged, certainly there was no evidence to warrant such a conclusion or inference. The appellant's act in producing the will before the Nazir, on his requisition and without in any way asserting that it was true, or desiring him to make any particular use of it, did not amount to "using" the document. The view that the appellant conspired with others in proving the will by perjury was wrong. It was based on the supposition that all were telling untruth. The evidence in the case was all irrelevant against the appellant because no conspiracy was shown to have existed between him and others. As regards the post card posted at Miraj, courts in British India could have no jurisdiction. The appellant had not made any statement that the letter in question was Phadke's letter. It was not proved to be forged.

Mr. S. S. Patker, Government Pleader represented the Crown. The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor in the course of his judgment said that admittedly it was a forged will. It was produced seven years after its execution. The appellant's statement that the will reached him by post was not supported by evidence. It seemed to him clear from the evidence that the will was forged, and the learned Sessions Judge and the Assessors were right in their conclusions. As for the second charge, it was also true, whether the material portion was in the appellant's handwriting or not. The evidence was too strong to admit doubt. Without speculating what would have been the result of an expert witness, it seemed to him that it was forged. On the whole it seemed to him that charges were rightly proved. The appeal was dismissed, and conviction and sentence confirmed.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

EX-SHERIFF'S SON'S DEBTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

JASRAJ FOAJI v. ABDUR REHMAN HAJI SULEMAN AND OTHERS.

The hearing of this suit was continued yesterday.

In his cross-examination by Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed said that he had about forty-five horses in his stables. He had about twelve horses including race horses, for his personal use. He would be willing to sell the whole lot for Rs. 600, each. He never took any contracts for the Municipality in Poona or Deolali. He did not take any contracts in the names of other people. He had some shares of his personal property in mills and companies viz. Tata Iron Works, Bombay Electric Tramway Co., etc. His firm never dealt in shares. His own shares were worth about Rs. 25,000. These shares he purchased with his own money. Originally he borrowed money from the stables. The stables were the joint family property. He had a house at Apollo Bunder which was his personal property. He bought that house for Rs. 37,000 in 1911. He paid the price in cash. The money did not come out of the firm. If it did then certainly an entry to that effect would be found in the firm's books of account. Sometimes he had the money advanced to him from the stables on his own horses, just as it used to be advanced to other dealers in horses. At the time of the release deed of the 18th March, the Kohinoor shares were not taken into consideration along with the other joint family property. The whole of the capital with which the Kohinoor shares were purchased did not belong to the firm. Even if the capital of these shares was taken into consideration along with the other joint family property, still the share of the 1st defendant (i.e. his second son) would be the same as calculated at the time of the release deed or possibly less, because he (witness) had another son born after the release died.

The Bellasis Road property was the firm's property and worth from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,25,000.

MR. SULEMAN'S PROPERTIES.

They lived in the bungalow at Bellasis Road. That bungalow, if let, might fetch a rent of Rs. 200 p.m. They had another shop where the Government Medical Stores were kept. He had to pay nearly Rs. 6,000 for the farzandari rent. The value of the Arthur Road property would be roughly Rs. 80,000, more than half of the vacant land was built on. The cost of a building on the Morland Road property was Rs. 27,000. It was given to Mr. Abdul Satar at the time of the release and it was purchased from him again for Rs. 30,000. His firm owned along with another partner some salt pans When the salt pans were working, his yearly profits came to Rs. 2,700. The outstandings of Ludha Ebrahim's firm in 1912, were about Rs. 1,30,000. The outstandings in the stable business in 1912 were about Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000.

His Lordship inquired of Mr. Davar whether he was going to cross-examine Mr. Suleman regarding the Poona property. Mr. Davar said that he was. His Lordship suggested that instead of examining the witness in detail it would be better if a statement regarding the Poona properties, containing the rents, tenure and other necessary particulars was prepared by Mr. Suleman's attorneys and submitted to Mr. Davar. Mr. Davar submitted to this suggestion of His Lordship and said that he would cross-examine Mr. Suleman on anything that was left out in the statement or arising out of anything mentioned in the statement.

Mr. Dinshaw advised him not to keep the release money which he gave to his son, in his own firm. He took precautions to protect his firm's interests.

EGGED ON BY CREDITORS.

About two days after the release of the 18th March, his son said he would give a declaration. He (witness) did not know when he had given that declaration. His son left for England on 16th April, 1912. He asked his son why he gave the mortgage deed to his creditors after passing the release deed. His son said that he had to do it because his Marwari and Parsee creditors pressed him to execute it because they said his share was much larger and his father had cheated him These Marwari and Parsee creditors told his son further that they would fight for him and file a suit to have the release deed set aside.

He (witness) was not satisfied with Abdur Rehman's statements that he had not incurred any debts. He knew that he had incurred small debts and suspected that he had other debts than the one he knew of. After the release was passed he had a suspicion that his son might have transferred his rights to somebody else, when he asked his son he replied in the negative, so he asked his son to execute a declaration to that effect. He had known Mr. Dinshaw for more than twenty years. He used to see Mr. Dinshaw about half a dozen times in a month.

Mr. J. D. Davar tendered here an affidavit made by the 1st defendant at the time when the suit was filed against him by the West End Watch Co.) Mr. Madon was not put up as a dummy to show that his son was represented. His son did understand about his business and property and what his share was exactly worth. It was untrue to say that he informed his son that the release was made with a view to put off his creditors.

As Mr. Davar had reserved his cross-examination of Mr. Suleman regarding the Poona properties, Mr. Setalwad at this stage did not proceed to re-examine Mr. Suleman.

Mr. Sorabji, solicitor, and an assistant at Messrs. Payne & Co. gave evidence as to his minding Mr. Suleman's work, the preparing of the draft of the release deed, the sending of the draft for Mr. Madon's approval, the signing of the draft on the 18th of March, and his attesting the draft. He also said that the consideration money was paid to Abdur Rehman's solicitor in his presence. Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, Mr. Sorabji said that his memory was fair. For recent events his memory was not so good as for earlier events. He kept a diary of important events only, what he had stated in his evidence was from his notes, his memory, his papers and his diary. He could not say how many times he saw Abdur Rehman in his office. The schedule was not sent to Mr. Madon's office along with the draft.

Evidence was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Messrs. Pherozeshah, Unwala and Papa.

Solicitors for defendants 2—7:—Messrs. Payne & Co.

WIFE'S SUIT FOR JEWELLERY.

QUESTION OF PARSI CUSTOM.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

GOOLBAI BEHRAMSHAH HARVER, *vs.* BEHRAMSHAH D. HARVER.

This is a suit filed by the plaintiff, who is a Parsi wife, against her husband, in which she prays for a declaration that she is entitled to the possession and delivery of certain ornaments, clothes, articles etc., presented at the time of the marriage of the parties, and that she is absolutely entitled to the same in the event of her surviving her husband. She claims Rs. 1,000 as damages for the wrongful detention of the said ornaments, etc. She further prays that the defendant may be decreed to make separate provision for her maintenance and residence on the ground of his cruelty towards her. The facts of the case are that the plaintiff was married to the defendant in 1899 at Cutch Bhuj where she was residing. After 8 months' residence in Bombay she had to leave her husband on account of his suffering from many ailments. At her betrothal and marriage, presents of jewellery, clothes etc., were given to her by her and her husband's relatives and friends. She also received certain other ornaments subsequent to her marriage. All these she had deposited with defendant for safe custody. On her return from Cutch she alleges she was treated with great cruelty by the defendant and his mother, which forced her to go and stay with her father. Ever since then she has been dependent on her father for her maintenance and residence. The plaintiff says she is advised that, according to the custom among Parsis, she is entitled to the enjoyment and use of the ornaments, etc., referred to and to the possession of the same, subject to the right of the defendant in the event of her predeceasing him, and that she is absolutey entitled to the same in the event of her surviving the defendant. Further, that she is exclusively entitled to all the ornaments, etc., presented to her subsequent to the date of the marriage. Though the plaintiff demanded all the ornaments from the defendant the latter has refused to give them back. The defendant has also failed to make any provision for the expenses of the plaintiff's maintenance and residence.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendant does not admit that he was suffering from any disease, except certain disorders which were known both to the plaintiff and her father and mother and of which he was cured before marriage. As to the ornaments, defendant says, that such of the articles as were presented to them at their marriage remained with the defendant's mother and she brought them to Bombay. He denies any cruelty on his part towards his wife. The latter left his house on account of his poverty and resided with her father against his wishes. He has always been ready and willing to maintain the plaintiff, but she has refused to come and live with him. With reference to the custom among Parsis, the defendant says that the custom applicable to them is the custom of Cutch Bhuj where they were married and that by the said custom he alone is entitled to the possession of all the ornaments, etc., presented at or on before marriage.

Even according to the custom in Bombay, the plaintiff asserts that both he and his wife are jointly entitled to the use and possession of them. He submits that in the case of a wife voluntarily leaving her husband, there is no custom entitling her to exclusive possession. He denies that he is bound to make separate provision for her. Even if plaintiff had any such claim, she has forfeited it by her conduct in going about to theatres, etc. with one Kalapesi, and going to Deolali and staying with him there.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Moos appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Davar and Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendant.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The first issue raised was whether this court had jurisdiction to grant separate maintenance and residence to the plaintiff.

Mr. Moos in arguing the question of jurisdiction said that the English law was applicable to the Parsis, in the absence of any other law governing their relations. He referred to the case of Payne and Co. vs. P. N. Patell (13 Bom. L. R. 920-929). According to English law there was a duty on the husband to maintain his wife, so long as she was not guilty of any misconduct (Lush p. 2, 19). The husband would be bound to maintain his wife even if she leaves him owing to his cruelty towards her.

Per Curiam:—In that case plaintiff could file a suit for judicial separation on the matrimonial side of the High Court.

Mr. Moos:—Under the English law, the wife would be entitled to separate maintenance in case the husband turned her out without any justification. His communicating a disease to her is equivalent to turning her out. If the wife does not want to go to the Matrimonial Court, there is nothing in law to compel her to do so and seek a relief which at this stage she does not want. If the wife could sue for maintenance only in the event of her asking for judicial separation, I should soon be out of Court. But the law provides another remedy also. See Manby v. Scott, Sn. L. C. p. 459, 460). Clause 12 of the Charter gives us a remedy in a case like the present. A similar question arose in Adesher vs. Perozebai, 6 M.'s I As. p. 348. This case shows that in 1856, the Court on its Ecclesiastical side had no jurisdiction to try such a suit. To meet such a case, the Charter gives wide powers to the High Court. As to the question whether the High Court on its civil side had jurisdiction to try a suit arising out of matrimonial relations, see the case of Peshotan vs. Meherbai, 13 B. p. 309. There is no section in the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act which would give me relief under the circumstances in the present case, unless I seek at the same time either dissolution of marriage or judicial separation. (See sections 33 and 34). The Parsi Matrimonial Court cannot give me the sole relief of separate maintenance which I seek.

Mr. Kanga for the defendant submitted that, however concealed, this was a suit for judicial separation and maintenance. In England as well as in India, such a suit was tried only by a special Court. (Halsburg, Vol. 16 p. 462). Therefore, the Parsi Matrimonial Court is *the* Court to try this suit and not the High Court on its original side. The plaintiff's case falls within section 31 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act. She wants to prove desertion by showing that her husband has made it impossible for her to live with him. Such a question can only be tried before the delegates and not before your Lordship.

P. C.—What is to prevent the plaintiff from claiming under her common law right, if you admit that the Parsi M. and D. Act is defective.

Mr. Kanga.—At common law the wife could not sue her husband for separate maintenance. She could only pledge his credit or supply herself with necessaries, leaving the merchants from whom she bought to sue the husband for the price of goods. (See Mcqueen on Husband and Wife, and Lush, p. 19, 20). *Manby v. Scott*, was a case in which the wife pledged her husband's credit. This case also decided that the husband's not supplying the wife with necessaries was cruelty, which would be good ground for judicial separation under the Parsi matrimonial and divorce Act. With reference to clause 12 of the Charter, it is subject to Clause 44 which gives power to the Indian Legislature to legislate beyond the Letters Patent. In exercise of such power, the Parsi matrimonial and divorce Act was enacted. In the case in 13 Bom., there was no marriage at all.

P. C.—Can the High Court on its original side deal with an application for alimony?

Mr. Kanga.—I can find no case on the point.

Your Lordship must further consider on what basis your Lordship can grant separate maintenance. Section 34 of the Parsi matrimonial and divorce Act shows what the Court must take into consideration in fixing the allowance. And that could not be done, if your Lordship exercised jurisdiction as an original Court. The procedure on the Matrimonial side is much cheaper.

Mr. Moos in reply:—This is not a disguised suit for judicial separation, if you consider the relief I claim, under the Parsi matrimonial and divorce Act, the relief of maintenance is given as an incidental relief to divorce or judicial separation. The question of alimony is purely within the discretion of the judge and not the Parsi delegates. Your Lordship will, therefore, not be usurping any of their powers.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Macleod in delivering judgment on the point of jurisdiction said that the plaintiff in this case alleged that the defendant had treated her with such cruelty as to entitle her to leave him; therefore, in law, that amounted to desertion and the husband was liable to give her separate maintenance. She had, therefore, filed this suit on the original side for maintenance. In England, the English Courts appeared to grant alimony only in a decree for judicial separation. No separate maintenance was ever awarded. The powers of the Ecclesiastical Courts were given over to the Probate and Divorce Courts. No authority existed to show that the High Court had jurisdiction to pass an order for maintenance in a suit by the wife against her husband to enforce such right. In England, summary powers existed to compel the husband to give maintenance to his wife in case of his desertion of her. And, in case of the justices' refusal to award maintenance, there was a reference to the High Court. For Parsis a special tribunal had been established to settle matrimonial disputes. Although it was not said in the Act that such Court had power to give maintenance in case of desertion, still in a suit for judicial separation the Court had power to grant permanent alimony. The plaintiff in her plaint stated facts which came within section 36 of the Parsi matrimonial and divorce Act and she would be entitled under it to a decree for judicial separation. Plaintiff said she was not bound to ask for judicial separation and that she was entitled to permanent alimony. His Lordship was of opinion that he had no jurisdiction to make an order for permanent alimony between a Parsi husband and wife. There was no question of denial of justice, because plaintiff was at liberty to file a suit in the Parsi Matrimonial Court and there get relief. His Lordship, therefore, decided the issue of jurisdiction in favour of the defendant so far as the question of maintenance was concerned.

The case accordingly proceeded on the issue whether the plaintiff was entitled to the possession of ornaments etc., presented at or before the marriage. Evidence on the point was recorded during the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Payne & Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

SATURDAY, JULY 5TH.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

Re Indian Arbitration.
Act 1899.—Crawford B. & Co. In Re John William Linford & ors. v. John William Linford & anr. Petitioners. Naim H. & Co. Notice 2 & 6 & 3 for Postponement.

642-10—Raghanaye N. & Co. Muljibhoy Mahomed & Sons v. Mahomed Mehirally 23-6-13.

391-09—Subnis & Gore Damodhar Ghomaji Patel v. Ramji Ghomaji Patel 26-6-13.

333-12—Subnis & Gore. Rawji Rasji Arn & anr. v. Bapurao Dadaji Gaikwad 30-6-13.

129-12—Motichand & D. Chaganlal Amboram v. Tribhowan Ratachand Amin & Desai 1-7-13.

Sect. 157.

8840-96 13-123-95—Surajmal & Co. Jetha Waga & ors. v. Mariambai widow & anr. Payne & Co. 23-6-13.

1812-12—Nadersha & D. Bapulal Ratanchand v. Chaganlal Ambaram Amin & Desai 26-6-13.

1084-12—Man. J. H. Co. Jaffer Alli v. Sakinabai Amin & Desai 27-6-13.

170-13—Judah & Solomon Shivaji Lungao & anr. v. Ramchandra Keshav Pujari Mulla & Mulla 27-6-13.

246-13—Vachla & Co. Sarabai widow v. Ali Mahomed Allarkhia Dubash & Co.

428-13—Payne & Co. Mathuradas Gocouldas v. The Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Crawford. & Co. 1-7-3.

Re Arbitration Act.
129-12.—Amin & Desai Chaganlal Ambaram v. Tribhowan Ratanchand 1-7-13.

428-13—Crawford B. & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Payne & Co. 23-6-13.

O. S. 516-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Sethna & ors. v. Sally Mahomed Dharamsing Matubhai J. & M. 23-6-13.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

(IN COURT.)

LONG CAUSES.

815-12—Unwalla P. & P. Jasraj Foajee v. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid & ors. Payne & Co. Part heard Matubhai J. & M.

706-12.—Vatcha and Co. R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard. 27-6-13.

THEFT OF TILES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector De Burgh charged Nathribai, a widow, Papa Bhima and Baloo her eight year old daughter, with the theft of a number of flooring tiles, valued at Rs. 127, belonging to Messrs. Warden and Co. It appeared from the evidence that flooring work was being carried on at a place by Messrs. Warden and Co., where the first accused had her milk shop. On the 30th ultimo the first and fourth accused were caught red-handed while carrying away some tiles. Subsequently on their two houses at Stone Bunder and Worli being searched, some more tiles were recovered. The second accused had assisted in removing the tiles to Worli, while the third accused was found digging up the flooring of his house which was paved with the tiles recovered. All the accused pleaded guilty and threw themselves on the mercy of the Court.

The first accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. The second accused, who was a lad, was sentenced to receive six stripes. The third accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. The fourth accused, who was a little girl, was warned and discharged.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 28th June 1913 stood at 647, against 815 cases. Bombay Precy had 120, Madras 16, Bengal 20, Bihar 57, the United Provinces 230, the Punjab 126, Burmah 46, Coorg 3, Mysore 20, Hyderabad 1, Rajputana 3, N. W. F. Province 3, and Kashmere 2.

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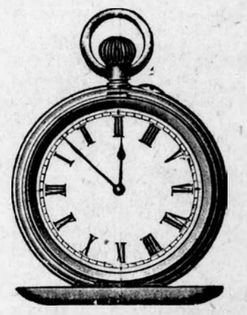

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ORDER OF THE GARTER.

STATELY CEREMONIAL AT WINDSOR.

The Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which was held by command of the Sovereign of the Order at Windsor Castle on Saturday June 14, followed by a service in St. George's Chapel, to which the Knights walked in procession, constituted a highly impressive and beautiful spectacle, carrying the minds of the spectators back to the days of mediæval chivalry when this, the oldest and most illustrious of the Orders of Knighthood, was founded. In modern times the assembling of the Garter Knights in Chapter was a very infrequent event until revived by King George a couple of years ago, but it may now be looked upon as an annual ceremonial writes the "Morning Post."

The Chapter was held in the Throne Room, and immediately afterwards the Knights Companions and Officers of the Order in their robes assembled in the Waterloo Chamber to wait the Sovereign of the Order and Queen Mary. On their Majesties' arrival a procession was formed and passed down the Grand Staircase to the Sovereign's Entrance on the way to the Royal Chapel. At its head walked the Officers of Arms in their gorgeous tabards emblazoned with coats of arms—York, Windsor, and Richmond Heralds, Norroy King of Arms, and Clarenceux King of Arms. Then followed the Knights Companions of the Garter, twenty in number, all wearing uniform and the ribbon and insignia of the Order, with the long mantle of dark blue velvet and Tudor cap with white ostrich plume. Sir Edward Grey headed the Knights, who followed in pairs.

Then came the officers of the Order—the Secretary (Colonel Sir Douglas Dawson), Black Rod (Admiral Sir H. Stephenson), Garter (Sir A. S. Scott-Gatty). the Register (the Dean of Windsor), and the Prelate (the Bishop of Winchester). All the officers were present, except the Chancellor (the Bishop of Oxford), who was unable to obey his Majesty's command. Immediately succeeding the officers walked their Majesties, the Queen on the King's left. His Majesty wore a Field-Marshal's uniform, with the ribbon and star and the enamelled collar of the Garter, and the Queen was in a very dark shade of blue trimmed with sequins. The trains of their Majesties' Garter robes were borne by four Pages of Honour clad in scarlet coats with white knee breeches and white stockings and shoes.

At the Sovereign's Entrance the Garter Knights were met by Viscount Esher, Deputy Constable and Lieutenant-Governor of Windsor Castle, with the Military Knights of Windsor in their old-fashioned scarlet uniform. These fell in at the head of the procession, which then first came into the view of the spectators as it passed by the Norman Gateways, the Middle and Lower Wards, and the Gateway of the Horse Shoe Cloisters to the west door of St. George's Chapel. The strains of the National Anthem played by the band of the Life Guards announced that the procession was on its way, and the scene was an imposing one no less for its stately grandeur and picturesqueness than for its significance and a certain solemnity which accompanied it as the Knights with their entourage marched slowly down the incline between the lines of military, who presented arms as the Sovereign approached. Halfway down the nave of the Royal Chapel the Knights' procession was met by that of the Canons, Minor Canons, lay clerks, and choristers of the College of St. George the lay clerks and choristers wearing scarlet cassocks under their surplices, the Canons vested in crimson robes. After the Apostles' Creed and the Lord's Prayer had been said, the Bishop recited five Collects, the first for St. George's Day, the second for the Sovereign and Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the third for the Chapter and College of St. George, the fourth for England and the King's Dominions at large, and the fifth for all in woe or sorrow The Bishop then pronounced the Benediction, and the impressive service came to a close. The procession returned in the same order as before to the Castle, its approach being signalled to the military along the way by a series of electric bells. As they passed up the slope towards the Winchester Tower the King and Queen acknowledged the respectful greetings of hundreds of spectators.

CHAPTER OF THE GARTER CEREMONY AT WINDSOR.

Block by "The Bombay Chronicle." *Photo by Central News.*

A Chapter of the Order of the Garter was held at Windsor on Saturday, June 14th, and was followed by a service in St. George's Chapel.

The beginning of the brilliant ceremony was held in the Throne Room, when the style and title of every knight, from the Sovereign downwards, was duly called over and record made of all present.

The procession approaching St. George's Chapel.

FUNERAL OF MISS DAVISON.

IMPOSING MARCH OF 5,000 WOMEN.

1,500 WREATHS.

Wrapped in the W.S.P.U. colours and lying in an elm coffin covered with a pall of mauve velvet with broad arrows worked in gold the body of Miss Emily Davison, the suffragette who received fatal injuries during "The Derby" race, was removed from Epsom mortuary on Saturday morning and was interred on Sunday June 15, at Morpeth, Northumberland.

Deeply impressive scenes marked the passage of the coffin across London. When it arrived at Victoria Station on Saturday afternoon nearly 5,000 suffragists had formed up in Buckingham Palace-road for the funeral procession, and many more thosands of interested and sympathetic spectators besieged the approaches of the station. The procession was arranged in ten sections, separated by brass bands.

Purple banners bearing the inscriptions, "Fight on! God will give the victory," "She hath done what she could," "Thoughts have gone forth whose power can sleep no more," 'Greater love hath no man than this," etc., were numerous at the head of the various groups.

Heading the procession walked Miss Charlotte Marsh, bearing aloft a cross, followed by 12 little girls in white, carrying laurel wreaths. Heading the section containing the hearse were 50 hunger-strikers,wearing their medals and one or more clasps to denote the number of their imprisonments. Behind them came the officials of the Women's Social and Political Union, including Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Barratt, Miss Lake, and Miss Kerr; and immediately in front of the hearse walked Captain Davison, Miss Davison's brother.

THE EMPTY CARRIAGE.

Eight women, among whom was Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, walked alongside the hearse, on which rested a huge laurel wreath from the W.S.P.U.; and following the hearse (which was drawn by four black horses) came the relatives of the dead lady.

There was also at this point an empty carriage. It was intended for Mrs. Pankhurst, but she was arrested as she left Westminster-mansions on her way to the funeral.

Well-known women writers, members of the Actresses' Franchise League, and groups of suffragist teachers came next, and at the rear of the procession walked a large number of women doctors and graduates, imposingly attired in their academic gowns and hoods.

Among the societies represented in the procession by banners were the Central Labour College, Women's Freedom League, Men's League for Women's Suffrage, the South London Dockers (under Mr. Ben Tillett), and the Operatives' and General Labourers' Union.

When the funeral arrived at King's Cross hundreds of sightseers tried to gain admittance to the station by endeavouring to rush the gates, and chains had to be placed across to keep the people back. The crowd was of vast proportions, and the streets were almost impassable. The coffin was carried into the station to the strains of the Dead March in Saul, and on it was placed a large heart-shaped wreath decorated with ribbon on which was written "W.S.P.U." and "She died for women."

The coffin left shortly after 5.30 p.m. for Newcastle, and by a later train over 1,500 wreaths were sent North for the funeral.

During the long journey from London to Newcastle suffragists stood guard over the coffin, one at the head, with draped colours, and one at the foot. They were dressed in white, with black sashes. Six took part in this solemn watch, the women relieving each other at Grantham, York, and Darlington. They also kept watch during the night.

THE INTERMENT AT MORPETH.

The coffin was taken from Newcastle to Morpeth, and a procession, again headed by a cross-bearer, was formed.

The coffin, covered by a purple pall and surrounded by wreaths, rested on a draped trolley, drawn by four black horses led by four suffragists in white. Prominent among the memorial offerings on the improvised hearse was a marble reading-desk, upon which rested a gilt-leaved book, open, and bearing upon the left-hand page the words. "Emily Wilding Davison, died June 8, 1913," and on the right-hand page, "A veritable princess of spirituality. From a loving Aberdeen friend." The family mourners included the mother (Mrs. Davison, of Longhorsley), and Mme. Debecker, of St. Malo, sister. In the rear followed a wagon filled with the hundreds of wreaths.

TRIED TO SEIZE A BANNER.

The only untoward incident during the funeral proceedings on Saturday occurred just before the procession started from Buckingham Palace-road. There a woman rushed at one of the banners, shouting "Down with votes for women." The crowd pushed her aside, but she again made a rush for the banner, and tried to drag it away. A constable advised her to go away, but she refused, saying "Why shouldn't I have a say in the matter"? He therefore arrested her for behaving in a manner likely to create a breach of the peace.

She was taken later in the day before the Westminster magistrate, who told her, "Don't do it again. Go away now. It is all over now."

MISS DAVISON'S FUNERAL, THE "DERBY" SUFFRAGETTE, JUNE 14TH.

Block by "The Bombay Chronicle." *Photo by Central News.*

The long procession of white robed suffragettes who followed the body of the "Derby" suffragette.
The procession crossing Piccadilly Circus.

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but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movements go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

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DR. SUNDERLAND, M. D., writes from LONDON:—

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 20.

While the mercury runs gaily up and down in the tube of the thermometer we of the fashion world are making vain and futile efforts to keep pace with its vagaries. We have almost decided on a strategic course of action in dress, and think of keeping a full winter suit, furs and all, but cut on summer "lines," ready to wear, side by side in our wardrobes with an airy, filmy toilette of chiffons and laces daintly prepared for duty! Weather affects fashion curiously, and the freaks of our climate are responsible for a deadlock in the advance of the styles of summer toilettes. We are sensibly preparing flannel coats and skirts of light weight but warm and "faced cloth" suits and fine serge suits, all in white, for the fast-approaching season, but we are longing to be butterflies in muslins and poplins and voiles.

A VERY PRETTY SUIT.

The sketch shows a very clever compromise with the climate, in the from of a coat-and-skirt kind of gown in white, but of a very fine (and comfortably warm), faced cloth. The embroidery which decks the foot of the skirt and the soft white frilling on the bodice-coat suggest high summer in their daintiness, as does the little chemisette of fine white net. The big bow in front of the bodice and the waist-belt are of mirror velvet in any colour the wearer may choose. The colour should be repeated in the silk bows trimming he hat.

A DAINTY BLOUSE.

Ninon embroidery and the finest of white silk lawn go to the making of this daintily smart afternoon blouse. The ninon is of delphinium blue, and is prettily tucked over the shoulders, and the very fine white embroidery cleverly inserted vest-like in front is a very original idea. The deep, "frilly" turn-down collar and the frilled cuffs are of the fine white lawn The bow at the neck should be of delphinium blue silk, to match the ninon.

A CHILD'S MUSLIN FROCK.

Truly a bewildering wonder in white embroideries is this charming little frock for a wee summer maiden, but it is in reality only prettily embroidered white muslin, cunningly made up so as to display the design to the very best advantage. It is the favourite long bodice and very brief, pleated skirt design, and the smart little belt of plain black patent leather is worn American fashion very low down. This is a really delightful little model for a little girl's ligerie best frock, and is worthy of being extensively copied.

WOMAN'S BEST AGE.

BEAUTIFUL FEATURES BETWEEN 30 AND 40.

Between thirty and forty years of age a woman is in her physical prime, and if some harmful agency were not at work should then possess a maximum of beauty, said "A Phycician," writing against the use of cosmetics in the "Daily Mail" on June 16.

Discussing this statement, Mr. Byam Shaw, the artist, said: "I think that provided a woman has taken care of herself, she is more beautiful between the ages of thirty and thirty-five than at any other time. I do not say that her figure is as good then as it is at twenty-two or twenty-five, but her features, expressing more character, are often far more beautiful than at any other time in life. There need be no lines, no harshness of any kind, and no appreciable change in the beauty of the complexion.

"One of the most beautiful women I ever painted—perhaps the most beautiful woman I have ever seen—was in her thirty-sixth year. Even when she was over forty this woman was still in her prime. Certainly, provided she has taken all possible care, a woman is at her very best in features and quite beautiful in figure between the age of thirty and thirty-five."

Dressmakers and milliners agree that some of the most beautiful among their customers in face and figure are between thirty and forty.

A HOLD-UP BY BANDITS.

TRAIN ADVENTURE IN AMERICA.

A "Hold up" as daring and spectacular as those perpetrated by the notorious Jesse James took place early this morning, when two masked bandits flagged the Illinois Central's diamond special express bound to Chicago, Illinois, from St. Louis, and attempted to steal £5,000 from a safe in the luggage car, wired the New York correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" on June 19.

The robbers stopped the express ten miles outside Springfield in a wild, desolate country by waving a red lamp, and climbing over the cowcatcher of the engine, levelled pistols at the engineer's head, in order that he should detach the engine and luggage car from the rest of the train and proceed a mile up the track. The engineer complied, and for more than two hours the bandits endeavoured unsuccessfully to open the safe by explosions of nitro-glycerine.

Meanwhile the train conductor raced to the nearest farm, nearly two miles away, and after telephoning to Springfield for aid fainted from exhaustion. A special train carrying police and newspaper reporters was rushed to the spot, and, approching the robbers quietly in the long grass, surrounded them. They saw a dozen or more passengers lined up by one desperado, while his comrade was making heroic efforts to force the inner casing of the safe.

With loud yells the police opened fire, but the robbers used their pistols so successfully that they broke through the cordon and escaped. They failed to steal anything of value, however, and the passengers congratulated themselves upon seeing such a fine "hold up" so cheaply.

The robbers were carefully disguised in crape masks, automobile coats, caps, and goggles, and so far no clue has been obtained as to their identity. Nobody was killed.

NAVY MAN-ŒUVRES.

LIST OF SHIPS.

AIR SERVICE TO BE USED.

The Admiralty has issued the list of ships to take part in the naval manœuvres from July 14 to August 8 and the appointments which have so far been made. The ships engaged will include the six battle squadrons, the first battle cruiser squadron, nine cruiser squadrons, the Hermes, and three hydro-aeroplanes of the Air Service, three light cruiser squadrons, nine flotillas, and five submarine flotillas.

The umpire-in-chief will be Admiral of the Fleet Sir William H. May, who will fly his flag in his Majesty's ship Euryalus. Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe will be the commander-in-chief of the Red Fleet, flying his flag in his Majesty's ship Thunderer. The fleet flagship will be his Majesty's ship Neptune, the Sappho, Swift, and Maine being attached ships. The following in the complete list of ships to be engaged:—

BATTLESHIPS.

First Battle Squardon: Bellerophon, Temeraire, Superb, St. Vincent, Collingwood, Vanguard, Colossus, Hercules, Bellona, Cyclops. Second Battle Squardon: Agamemnon, Lord Nelson, Orion, Monarch, Thunderer, Conqueror, King George V., Centurion, Boadicea, Assistance. Third Battle Squadron: Africa, Britannia, Commonwealth, Dominion, Hibernia, Hindustan, King Edward VII., Zealandia, Blanche. Fourth Battle Squadron: Cornwallis, Russell, Dreadnought, Blonde. Fifth Battle Squadron: Bulwark, Formidable, Implacable, Irresistible, London, Prince of Wales, Queen, Venerable, Sapphire. Sixth Battle Squadron: Albemarle, Duncan, Exmouth, Glory, Vengeance, Topaze.

First Battle-Cruiser Squadron: Lion, Princess Royal, Indefatigable, Invincible, Indomitable.

CRUISERS.

First Cruiser Squadron (Mediterranean): Defence, Black Prince, Duke of Edinburgh, Warrior. Second Cruiser Squadron: Shannon, Achilles, Cochrane, Natal. Third Cruiser Squadron: Antrim, Argyll, Devonshire, Roxburgh. Fourth Cruiser Squadron: Suffolk, Berwick, Donegal. Fifth Cruiser Squadron: Carnarvon, Lancaster. Training cruisers—Cornwall, Cumberland. Sixth Cruiser Squadron: Good Hope, King Alfred, Drake. Seventh Cruiser Squadron: Aboukir, Bacchante, Cressy, Sutlej. Ninth Cruiser Squadron: Ariadne, Diadem, Europa, Spartiate. Tenth Cruiser Squadron: Crescent, Edgar, Gibraltar, Grafton, Hawke, Royal Arthur, Endymion, Theseus.

Minelayers: Andromache, Apollo, Intrepid, Iphigenia, Latona, Naiad, Thetis. Minesweepers: Circe, Gossmer, Jason, Speedy, Seagull, Speedwell.

LIGHT CRUISERS.

Fist Light Cruiser Squadron: Catham, Dublin, Southampton, Amphio, Active. Second Light Cruiser Squadron: Bristol, Liverpool, Falmouth, Weymouth, Dartmouth. Third Light Cruiser Squadron: Adventure, Forward, Attentive, Foresight, Sentinel, Skirmisher.

DESTROYERS.

First Flotilla, 21 vessels. Second Flotilla, 20 vessels. Third Flotilla, 17 vessels. Fourth Flotilla, 16 vessels. Fifth Flotilla, nine vessels. Sixth Flotilla, 21 vessels. Seventh Flotilla, 20 vessels. Eighth Flotilla, two vessels. Ninth Flotilla, 22 vessels. Torpedo-boats, 20.

SUBMARINES.

Third Submarine Flotilla: Forth, with six submarines. Fourth Submarine Flotilla: Hazard, with seven submarines. Sixth Submarine Flotilla: Bonaventure and Hebe, with six submarines. Seventh Submarine Flotilla: Vulcan and Alecto, with twelve submarines. Eighth Submarine Flotilla: Maidstone and Adamant, with eleven submarines.

AIR SERVICE.

Hermes, with three hydro-aeroplanes.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

VEGETABLE SOUP WITH CHEESE.
FISH MOULD.
COLD GLAZED PARTRIDGES.
BRAISED OX TONGUE.
KIDNEY PATTIES.
ORANGE BUTTER PYRAMIDS.

Soupmeat As. 4. Partridges As. 10. Tongue As. 5. Kidneys As. 3. Potatoes As. 1. 6. Eggs As. 4. Vegetable As. 3. Odds and ends As. 3. Total 2-1-6.

VEGETABLE SOUP WITH CHEESE.

Make stock in the ordinary way and after the first straining set to cook in it shredded cabbage, 4 potatoes sliced, salt and pepper to taste; when the potatoes are quite soft add a small teacupful of well washed rice and let all cook till the rice is boiled to a mash. Just before serving stir in first a lump of butter and 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese.

FISH MOULD.

Mix together a teacupful each of breadcrumbs and any cooked fish coarsely chopped, tablespoonful of liquid butter, a teaspoonful of anchovy sauce, onion and lime juice, cayenne and a teacupful of white sauce; mix well and then add two beaten eggs. Set it to steam for 1¼ hours in a buttered basin, serve with any good white sauce.

COLD GLAZED PARTRIDGES.

Cook the partridges and remove the meat in fillets from the breast, and all the rest of the flesh from the bones which set to simmer in a large cupful of white wine until it is reduced to three quarters. Pound the meat to a paste and mix it with the bone stock to which 2 tablespoonfuls of soup stock has been added; mix all in a pan and bring it to the boil and then rub through a sieve into a dish and leave till it is cold. Place the fillets in a circle in the dish with slices of cold tongue or beetroot in between, round a mound of the puree; pour over the rest of the sauce, having added gelatine to make it jelly. Garnish with any pretty and nice salad.

BRAISED OX TONGUE.

Have the tongue slightly salted, well washed and trim it, lard it with strips of bacon, put it in a dekchie with carrots, onions, peppercorns and a clove with 2 or 3 slices of bacon; seal it down and braise it for 2 or 3 hours in a low oven. When cooked skin the tongue and serve it with tomato or any other good sauce.

KIDNEY PATTIES.

Remove the skin and fat from four kidneys washed well and cut them into thickish slices, toss them over the fire for a minute or two in liquid fat with salt, pepper, a drop or two of onion juice and a very little nutmeg. Line some patty pans with good crust, fill them with the kidney and bake till a light brown; remove the cover and add a little good sauce, replace the covers and serve at once.

ORANGE BUTTER PYRAMIDS.

Boil, six eggs hard, and pound tablespoonful of almonds to a patse; mix the two and pound with 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and 1½ of sugar, the thin rind of one orange, the juice of two; rub all through a sieve. Make some good short crust adding to it rather much sugar, one egg and the pounded peel of a third of an orange. Roll it out fairly thin, cut it into biscuits, bake light brown and when cool pile with the orange mixture. Serve on a lace doyley and lightly dust with sugar.

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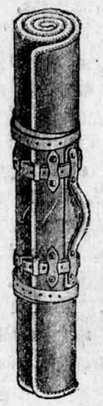

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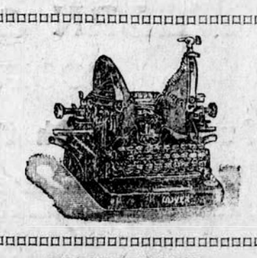

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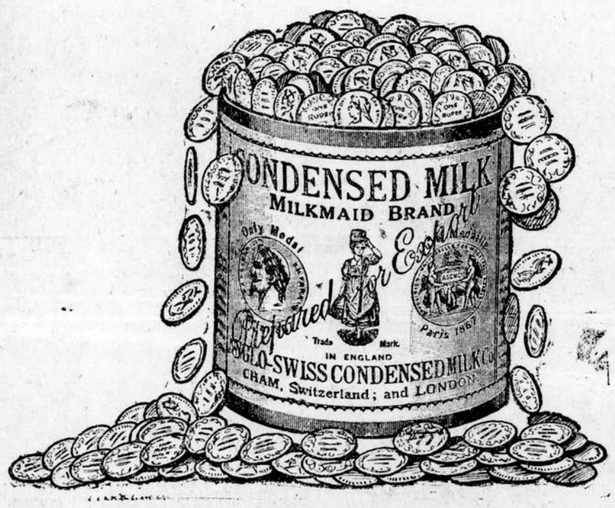

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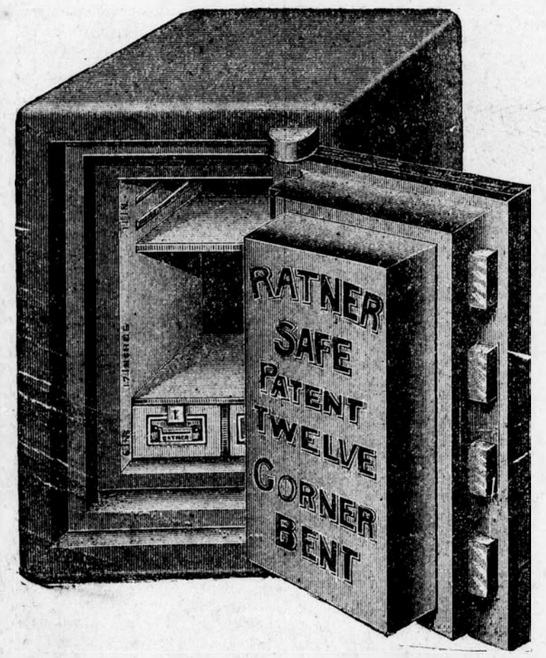

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